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WELFARE in REVIEW

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The Social Security Amendments of 1967

(P.L. 90-248)

Legislative History and Summary of the

Welfare and Child Health Provisions

y-June 1968 • Volume 6 Number 3

U.S.
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

Social
and
Rehabilitation
Service

WELFARE in REVIEW

Welfare in Review published six times a year is prepared in the Office of the Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Statements in Review articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

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Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget July 22, 1963.

Welfare in Review is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price $1.75 per year; 50 cents additional for foreign mailing. 35 cents per single copy.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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Volume 6 Number 3

MAY-JUNE 1968

In This Issue *Page*

The Welfare and Child Health Provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1967 1

Legislative History 2

Summary of Provisions 21

Publications of Interest 35

Program and Operating Statistics 37

The passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1967 followed by just a few months the formation of the Social and Rehabilitation Service. These two recent developments offer increasing opportunity and challenge to all who are committed to new directions and new approaches to the problems of poverty and dependency. In many respects they reflect significant transformations, both in the law governing the public welfare program and in the Federal agency charged with administering that law.

The goals of the law and of the Social and Rehabilitation Service are the same: true rehabilitation–to help people help themselves.

The law provides for broad work training programs leading to jobs. It encourages productive employment through provisions for the partial exemption of earnings in determining public assistance benefits. It envisions more comprehensive and effective social and rehabilitation services, readily available family planning services, and well-staffed day care centers with positive programs for children. It calls for the training and effective use of those whom programs are intended to serve–welfare recipients and other low-income persons–in the administration of welfare and health programs and for the involvement of volunteers from the whole community in providing services and assisting advisory committees.

Above all the law invites–and success demands–a new cooperative effort on the part of Federal, State and local agencies, public and voluntary, and of the affluent and deprived in the community.

No law dealing with complex problems is likely to contain every provision considered desirable or to exclude every provision considered undesirable. While continuing to be concerned with further advances in legislation, all of us who are deeply involved in the problems of poverty and deprivation face a gigantic task.

The challenge before us is how well, and how quickly, we can transform the opportunities offered by the new law into constructive reality.

Mary E. Switzer
Administrator
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The Social Security Amendments of 1967

(P.L. 90–248)

Legislative History and Summary of the

Welfare and Child Health Provisions

The 1967 Amendments, which include the largest dollar increase in social security benefits in the history of the Social Security Act, also contain a large number of provisions modifying public assistance, child welfare, and child health programs. A large majority of these provisions are constructive, forward steps. Some, however, represent severe restrictions which are highly controversial.

The law is unique in the sheer volume of public welfare amendments it contains and its passage marked the culmination of a proportionately greater amount of time devoted to consideration of public welfare issues than had been the case in other major amendments to the Social Security Act.

The Social Security Amendments of 1967, while broadly amending practically all of the welfare titles of the Social Security Act, basically focused on three areas. The first of these was the program of aid to families with dependent children. The legislation included provisions establishing a work incentive program on a much larger scale than had previously been available to provide training and employment to all appropriate individuals receiving aid. Provision of needed child care in relation to this program was authorized and required. The program for dependent children of unemployed fathers was made permanent and modified in a number of respects. Earnings exemptions for AFDC adults were provided for the first time. The provisions for social services to persons receiving aid were broadened. Provisions for foster home care in relation to AFDC were broadened and liberalized. Specific provisions were added with respect to welfare agency relationships with law enforcement agencies, including the establishment of paternity and the securing of support from absent parents. An authorization for Federal participation in emergency assistance was included. There were also provisions for the offering of family planning services and for the use of subprofessional staff and volunteers in

Charles E. Hawkins, Office of Legislative Affairs, Social and Rehabilitation Service, prepared the legislative history section of the article. SRS staff of the Assistance Payments Administration, Children's Bureau and Medical Services Administration prepared the summary of provisions.

serving welfare recipients. In line with the objective of attempting to reduce the number of persons needing assistance, a limitation was included on the number of children who might receive aid.

The second major area of emphasis was on the medical assistance or Medicaid program. Under this program, a limitation was placed on family income of individuals or families who might receive such assistance with Federal participation. Coordination with the supplementary medical insurance program under title XVIII, Part B, was expanded and strengthened. An Advisory Council on Medical Assistance was authorized. A number of provisions with respect to standards for nursing homes, licensing and training of nursing home administrators, and authorization for direct payments to intermediate care facilities were included.

The third major area was in the child health programs. A single increased authorization was included, special project grants were continued and related to ongoing programs, and a part of the authorization was earmarked for family planning services.

Grants for social work manpower and training were authorized.

Legislative History

A statutory Advisory Council on Public Welfare reported to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in June 1966 and made sweeping, long-range recommendations for restructuring public welfare programs. Its report also included specific immediate steps which should be taken before the long-range recommendations were likely to go into effect.

The major issue documented by the Advisory Council was the failure of many States to make public assistance payments at a level that could be considered adequate by even the most minimum standards. Its recommendations also included the extension and strengthening of many of the provisions of the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments that were scheduled to expire on June 30, 1967. The Advisory Council also emphasized the shortages of social welfare manpower and the need for expansion of the programs of social work training. It pointed to the need for broadened, more adequately financed research programs related to public welfare. It emphasized the need for broadening of child welfare services.

Expiring Legislation

Seven of the provisions of the 1962 Amendments were scheduled to expire on June 30, 1967. These were: (1) The program of aid to families with dependent children as it applies to unemployed parents; (2) the community work and training program; (3) the authority to make protective payments to recipients who had demonstrated that they were unable to manage money; (4) foster care in private child care institutions, under the AFDC program; (5) Federal financial participation in AFDC payments for foster care where the responsibility for placement and supervision was in a public agency other than the agency responsible for administration of the AFDC program; (6) the authorization of Federal funds for pilot, experimental, and demonstration projects related to public assistance programs; and (7) temporary assistance to U.S. citizens repatriated from abroad. All of these expiring provisions required some type of action. The Social Security Amendments of 1967 dealt with each of

them, but the timing of final action on that law was not such that it would have provided for their continuance without a substantial break before the 1967 Amendments became law. Accordingly, all of these provisions were extended for one year through June 30, 1968 by a Senate amendment to a House-passed revenue bill (P.L. 90-36).

1966 Consideration of Medicaid Program

By the late spring of 1966, Congressional committees were evidencing concern about the medical assistance programs provided by the 1965 Social Security Amendments. These concerns were of two types: (1) that some of the programs were providing medical assistance to a considerable portion of the adult working population of moderate income and (2) that Medicaid was creating a very large, unlimited Federal financial liability.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives met periodically in executive session from late May until October 11, 1966, at which time the Committee ordered H.R. 18225, a bill modifying the provisions of title XIX of the Social Security Act, reported to the House. Since it was too late in the session for Senate consideration of the bill, it accordingly was not actually considered in the House. The Committee directed the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to continue to work on the development of appropriate, objective, and equitable formulas to achieve limitations in the programs and indicated its own intention to continue to study the issues involved.

H.R. 18225 included a number of provisions. The first of these would have disqualified for Medicaid persons between the ages of 21 and 65 who were relatives of dependent children, except in instances where cash assistance payments were actually being received. The limitation would not have affected persons over 65 or under 21.

The bill would have extended the authority of States to buy into the supplementary medical insurance program under title XVIII-B so as to include the medically needy as well as those receiving cash assistance. It also would have made some other modifications in the "buy-in" provisions enacted in 1965.

One of the problems that States had encountered with respect to "buy-in" was the necessity of providing comparable services to persons under 65. The Committee, accordingly, provided that services for individuals over age 65 and those for persons under that age would not have to be comparable.

Certain additional exceptions regarding the maintenance of State effort were provided to give States greater flexibility and to assure that Medicaid programs would not be unduly generous because of the necessity of meeting maintenance of State effort provisions.

Finally, a provision which permitted 75 percent Federal participation for professional medical staff and supporting staff in a single State agency responsible for the administration of Medicaid programs was extended to apply to any agency engaged in the administration of the program. Thus, in those States in which the responsibility was divided between the welfare agency and the public health agency, Federal financial participation would be available on the same basis to medical staff of both agencies.

President Johnson's 1967 Messages

In both his Message on Aid for the Aged, transmitted to the Congress on January 23, 1967, and his Message on the Welfare of Children, transmitted on February 8, 1967, President Johnson urged the provision of more adequate welfare payments related to the standards of the States themselves. In the Message on Aid for the Aged, the President, after outlining

substantial improvements that he expected to recommend in the Social Security program, included the following statements on public assistance:

"Despite these improvements in social security, many elderly Americans will continue to depend on public assistance payments for the essentials of life. Yet these welfare programs are far behind the times. While many States have recently improved their eligibility standards for medical assistance, their regular welfare standards are woefully inadequate.

"In nine States, the average amounts paid for old-age assistance are as low as $50 a month, or less.

"Twenty-seven States do not even meet their own minimum standards for welfare payments.

"The Federal Old-Age Assistance Act allows the States to provide special incentives to encourage older persons on welfare to seek employment. But almost half the States have not taken advantage of this provision.

"To make vitally needed changes in public assistance laws, I recommend legislation to provide that:

"State welfare agencies be required to raise cash payments to welfare recipients to the level the State itself sets as the minimum for subsistence;

"State agencies be required to bring these minimum standards up to date annually;

"Each State maintain its welfare subsistence standards at not less than two-thirds the level set for medical assistance;

"State welfare programs be required to establish a work-incentive provision for old-age assistance recipients."

In the Message on the Welfare of Children, he included substantial recommendations, both with respect to financial assistance and child health.

Improving Child Assistance

"Enacted during the 1930's, the 'Aid to Families with Dependent Children' (AFDC) program is a major source of help for the poor child. Under AFDC, Federal financial aid is provided to States to help needy families with children under 21.

"There are serious shortcomings in this program:

"Only 3.2 million children received benefits last year.

"Twelve million children in families below the poverty line received no benefits.

"Thirty-three States do not even meet their own minimum standards for subsistence.

"Seven States offer a mother and three children $120 a month or less.

"Only 21 States have taken advantage of a 1962 law, expiring this year, allowing children with unemployed parents to receive financial assistance. Only 12 States have community work and training programs for unemployed parents to give them the skills needed to protect their family and earn a decent living. A number of States discourage parents from working by arbitrarily reducing welfare payments when they earn their first dollar.

"To remedy these deficiencies and give the poorest children of America a fair chance, I recommend legislation to:

"Require each State to raise cash payments to the level the State itself sets as the minimum for subsistence, to bring these minimum standards up to date annually, and to maintain welfare standards at not less than two-thirds the level set for medical assistance.

"Provide special Federal financial assistance to help poorer States meet these new requirements.

"Make permanent the program for unemployed parents, which expires this year.

"Require each State receiving assistance to cooperate in making community work and training available.

"Require States to permit parents to earn $50 each month, with a maximum of $150 per family, without reduction in assistance payments.

"Even well-established State welfare programs lack adequate services to protect children where there is physical abuse or neglect. There should be protection for the child as well as help for the parent. Other State child welfare programs should expand day-care and homemaker services. New services must be tested, particularly for the mentally retarded, for the child requiring emergency shelter, and for the child in the urban slum.

"I recommend legislation to authorize a program of project grants to encourage States and local communities to develop new forms of child services.

Child Health

"Last year nearly 400,000 needy mothers received care through maternal and child health nursing services. About 3 million children received public health nursing services, including almost 20 percent of all infants under 1 year of age.

"But our public health record for children gives us little cause for complacency:

"At least 10 other nations have lower infant mortality rates than the United States. Nearly 40,000 babies in America die each year who would be saved if our infant mortality rate were as low as Sweden's.

"Nearly 1 million pregnant women receive little or no prenatal care.

"More than 3.5 million poor children under 5 who need medical help do not receive it under public medical care programs.

"Our whole society pays a toll for the unhealthy and crippled children who go without medical care: a toll of incalculable human suffering, unemployment, rising rates of disabling disease, and expenditures for special education and institutions for the handicapped.

"We have made hopeful beginnings toward reducing that toll.

"Under the 'medicaid' program enacted in 1965, the 25 States now in partnership with the Federal Government will help pay hospital costs and doctors' bills for more than 3.5 million poor children this year. By next year, we expect 23 more States to join 'medicaid.'

"I am requesting increased funds for the 'medicaid' program, including $221 million for medical care for needy children--an increase of some $100 million over last year.

"We must also move in another direction. Nearly 500,000 youngsters now receive treatment under the crippled children's program. But more than twice that number need help.

"The problem is to discover, as early as possible, the ills that handicap our children. There must be a continuing followup and treatment so that handicaps do not go neglected.

"We must enlarge our efforts to give proper eye care to a needy child. We must provide help to straighten a poor youngster's crippled limb before he becomes permanently disabled. We must stop tuberculosis in its first stages, before it causes serious harm.

"I recommend legislation to expand the timely examination and treatment of an additional 500,000 poor children in fiscal 1968.

"In 1965 I proposed and the Congress enacted a special program to provide comprehensive health care for the poor child. Today through the work of the Children's Bureau and local public health agencies, thousands of preschool and school children in more than 20 communities across America are being examined and treated. The early success of this program justifies its further expansion.

"I am requesting the full authorization of $40 million for the comprehensive health service program for preschool and school children.

"There are only 12,000 trained pediatricians and 13,000 obstetricians in the United States today--far too few to provide adequate medical care for all our children and mothers.

"Our health goals for children cannot be met unless we develop new patterns of health care. This will require the great energy and skill of the American medical profession. New types of health workers must be trained to help our doctors do more. We must use more effectively the health manpower we have. Above all, the health profession should be encouraged to invent and innovate to give every child the medical care he needs.

"I recommend legislation to authorize 10 pilot centers this year to provide research and development in child health care, to train health workers, to test new methods and to provide care for 180,000 needy children and 10,000 mothers.

"These new centers will be associated, wherever possible, with medical universities or neighborhood health centers. They will --

"Train new types of health workers to assist the pediatrician and obstetrician.

"Design and develop more efficient methods and techniques of health care delivery.

"Provide needed maternal and child health care.

"In addition, I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to allocate increased funds to help train more pediatricians, obstetricians, and family doctors.

Dental Needs

"Nearly two out of three disadvantaged children between the ages of 5 and 14 have never visited a dentist. They have five times more decayed teeth than their more fortunate classmates.

"To begin meeting the dental needs of poor children, I recommend legislation to --

"Authorize a pilot program of dental care for 100,000 children in areas of acute poverty.

"Provide training for dental assistants to help bring care to schools and other community agencies.

"Explore better methods of furnishing care."

H.R. 5710--the Administration's Proposals

On February 15, 1967, Chairman Mills of the Committee on Ways and Means announced public hearings on the President's proposals for revision of the social security system. On February 20, 1967, he introduced a bill, H.R. 5710, containing the Administration's proposals. The public welfare provisions were as follows:

Earnings Exemptions for Public Assistance Recipients: Earnings exemptions for the aged and permanently and totally disabled, which were optional with States, would have been made mandatory on July 1, 1969 (earnings exemptions for the blind were already mandatory). The bill would have amended the existing exemption under the AFDC program to permit an exemption of $50 of monthly earnings for parents and for children over 18 (subject to $150 per month family maximum) effective July 1, 1967. All exemptions would have been mandatory July 1, 1969.

Requirement for Meeting Full Need: States would have been required, effective July 1, 1969, to meet the full need of eligible individuals under the State's standards (which could be no lower than those in effect in January 1967). A further provision required that standards be reviewed annually and, to the extent required by the Secretary, updated to take account of cost of living increases. The provisions would have been applicable to the programs of old age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and to the combined adult programs under title XVI.

Income in Determining Eligibility: Effective July 1, 1969, a State's standards with respect to income in determining eligibility for cash assistance payments could be no less than two-thirds of the income standards used for medical assistance. This provision would have been applicable to all the titles under which money payments are made.

Community Work and Training: The plan requirements for aid to families with dependent children would have been modified to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide work and training programs for individuals over the age of 16 who are receiving AFDC. The States could have operated such programs if the Secretary of Labor did not operate a program and found it impractical to do so throughout a State. Project grants would have been authorized for persons in need who did not meet other State requirements for AFDC. Federal participation would have been available in the cost of supervision, training, and materials under State programs. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would have been authorized to transfer funds from its public assistance appropriation to the Secretary of Labor to meet the costs of authorized programs operated by him or his delegate.

Plans for AFDC would have to include provisions for referral of all appropriate individuals who had attained age 16 to programs existing in the areas in which such individuals lived.

A training incentive of not more than $20 per week payable by the Secretary of Labor would have been disregarded in determining the amount of assistance payable to a family.

Intermediate Care Facilities: This provision was intended to make it possible to eliminate the use of skilled nursing home care in situations where an intermediate care facility would suffice. Individuals who would otherwise be eligible for a money payment and who are certified by a physician to need such care would be eligible. The State would be given the option of Federal participation as if such persons were receiving payments under title XIX.

Non-Federal Share of Cash Expenditures: The Secretary would have been authorized to make additional grants totaling not more than $60 million each year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1970, and June 30, 1971, to assist the States in meeting the costs of other requirements imposed by these amendments.

Temporary Assistance to Migratory Workers: The Secretary would have been authorized to make project grants for migratory workers and their families for periods not in excess of 60 days.

Expiring Amendments: Expiring provisions of the 1962 Amendments, not otherwise dealt with in the bill, would have been made permanent.

Limitation on Federal Participation in Medical Assistance: Federal participation would not have been available in payments of medical assistance for individuals in families whose incomes exceeded by more than 50 percent the highest income standards used by the State in determining eligibility under their cash assistance programs.

Maintenance of State Effort: Provisions comparable to those in H.R. 18225 were included.

Coordination of Medical Assistance and Supplementary Medical Insurance Program: Provisions similar to those in H.R. 18225 were included.

Comparability Provision: Payment by a State of the monthly premiums for supplementary medical insurance benefits would have been made an exception to the requirement of comparability under title XIX and would not have required that comparable services be made available to other recipients.

Federal Financial Participation in Costs of Medical Personnel: A uniform 75 percent rate (as in H.R. 18225) was provided.

Advisory Council on Medical Assistance: An Advisory Council of 21 members to advise the Secretary on matters of general policy and administration of medical assistance was authorized. A majority of members would consist of representatives of consumers.

Free Choice of Providers: An individual eligible for medical assistance would be free to choose any institution, agency, or person (including a prepayment plan) that was qualified and willing to perform the services required.

Child Welfare Services: Three changes would have been made with respect to child welfare services. Federal participation, at the rate of 75 percent, would be available in the cost of child welfare services personnel and training in excess of such costs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967. Ceilings for fiscal years after June 30, 1968, would have been removed. Projects for experimental and special types of child welfare services would have been authorized.

Demonstration Projects: The existing authorization of $2 million for support of State agency projects of a pilot, demonstration, or experimental character would have been increased to $10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and to $25 million for each fiscal year thereafter.

Partial Withholding of Grants to States: The Secretary would be authorized to limit withholding of payments to those parts of a State plan that are out of conformity.

Research Contracts: An existing requirement that contracts for research or demonstration projects be limited to nonprofit organizations would be eliminated.

Child Health: The authorization for crippled children's services would have

been increased for 1968 to intensify provisions for early case finding and treatment of handicaps and conditions of children. For subsequent years the statutory authorization for both maternal and child health and crippled children's services was removed. Authorization for Federal grants to pay up to 75 percent of the costs of special projects for dental health of school and preschool children, particularly in areas with concentrations of low-income families, was included. Some broadening of the maternity and infant care projects authorization, including family planning projects, was included, as was an increase in the authorization for maternal and child health grants, training grants, and research grants. Under research grants, (for which contract authority was provided) special emphasis would be placed on comprehensive care projects to study the use of health personnel with varying levels of training and the methods of training personnel for such projects.

Program Evaluation: One-half of one percent of each appropriation for grants under title V would be reserved for program evaluation by the Secretary directly or through grants or contracts.

Social Work Manpower and Training: An authorization of $5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and such amounts as the Congress might determine thereafter, would have been authorized to make grants to colleges and universities and to graduate schools of social work or associations of such schools to meet part of the cost of development, expansion, or improvement of graduate or undergraduate programs.

House Ways and Means Committee Action

The Committee held 18 days of public hearings beginning March 1 and ending April 11. The Committee then met in executive session on most days until August 3, 1967 when a clean bill, H.R. 12080, was introduced by Chairman Mills and co-sponsored by Congressman Byrnes, the ranking Minority Member of the Committee. The Committee bill differed in many respects from the Administration's proposals. It stressed employment of family members and required that welfare agencies develop a program for each appropriate relative and dependent child to assure, to the maximum extent possible, that each individual would enter the labor force and become self-sufficient. Adults and children over age 16 who were not attending school would be given, when appropriate, employment counselling, testing, and job training. Welfare agencies would provide necessary child care services for mothers who were determined appropriate for work or training, and would also provide other services which would contribute toward making the family self-sustaining.

Emphasis was placed on bringing to the attention of appropriate court or law enforcement agencies situations involving the neglect, abuse or exploitation of children. Provisions for protective and vendor payments in cases where it was determined the recipient could not manage funds effectively were broadened.

States would develop programs designed to reduce the incidence of illegitimate births, to establish the paternity of illegitimate children and to secure support for them. Family planning services would be required to be offered in all appropriate instances.

The responsibility for establishing community work and training programs was placed with welfare agencies with the requirement that such programs be established in every area of a State where significant numbers of AFDC families lived. Each household member for whom it was determined that work or training is appropriate would be required to participate or face the loss of assistance.

Mandatory earnings exemptions were included--the first $30 of earned family income plus one-third of the earnings above that amount were not to be considered in determining need for assistance. However, families would have to be found eligible for assistance under the regular tests of need (without regard to the earnings exemptions) before they would

be eligible for such exemptions. Earnings of children under 16 and those between 16 and 21 years of age who were attending school full time would be completely exempt.

The program segment of aid to families with dependent children where a parent is unemployed was modified in several respects. The definition of unemployment was to be made by the Federal Government. Only the unemployment of the father would be considered. Fathers without any previous substantial connection with the work force would not be eligible. Families receiving any amount of unemployment compensation would be ineligible. Assistance was not to be provided within 30 days after the onset of unemployment and the father was to be enrolled in a work and training program within 30 days after the family had received assistance.

Foster care under the AFDC program was broadened and made mandatory. Children who had lived in the home of relatives within six months before court proceedings resulting in placement had started and who would have been eligible for AFDC if they had lived in the home of relatives during the month of court proceedings were made eligible. Federal participation would be included in payments up to an average of $100 a month instead of an average of $32 a month under existing law.

Federal funds would be made available on a 50-50 basis for emergency assistance to dependent children and their families (75 percent Federal participation would be available for services to such families). Assistance would be limited to one period of not more than 30 days in a year. The assistance might by provided in almost any form.

Child welfare services provisions would be moved to title IV of the Social Security Act (the title which includes AFDC).

A single organizational unit would be required to provide services to AFDC children and other children eligible for child welfare services.

The authorization for child welfare services to non-AFDC children was increased from $55 million to $100 million for fiscal year 1969 and from $60 million to $110 million for each year thereafter.

A "freeze" on the number of dependent children in each State that could be aided on the basis of a parent's absence from the home was established. The number would be determined each year on the basis of the percentage such children represented of the child population of the State.

Medicaid Amendments: The Committee bill followed the principle recommended by the Administration in limiting expenditures under title XIX. However it set the limitations at a much lower level. In place of 150 percent of the standard used in determining eligibility under the cash program with the highest standard, the Committee adopted, as a basic formula, 133 1/3 percent of the payment level of families of the same size under the AFDC program (usually the lowest level among the cash programs) and included an independent limitation related to State per capita income. A transitional provision was included so that States with programs already in operation could start at a somewhat higher level (150 percent, then drop to 140 percent, and, finally, to the 133 1/3 percent level by January 1, 1970).

The Administration's recommendations regarding maintenance of State effort, coordination of title XIX and supplementary medical insurance, modification of comparability provisions, extension of Federal financial participation in State administrative expenses, an Advisory Council on Medical Assistance, and principle of free choice of providers for persons eligible for Medicaid were adopted.

In addition, a provision was added permitting States, if they so wished, to select any seven of fourteen named benefits in place of the five basic services covered by existing law. Another provision would provide 75 percent Federal matching for the services performed by State health agencies in helping health

facilities qualify for participation in the various health programs under the Social Security Act (including Medicare, Medicaid, and the child health programs) and in helping facilities improve their fiscal records for payment purposes. Existing provisions in the Medicare law in relation to such services would be repealed effective July 1, 1969.

A provision was included making explicit the responsibility of States to assure that medical expenses would not be paid under the Medicaid Program (or that the State would receive reimbursement) if a third party was liable.

Another provision permitted direct payments to medically needy patients (not to cash assistance recipients) for physicians' services on the basis of an itemized bill.

Additional public assistance amendments included in the bill provided 50 percent matching of costs not in excess of $500 for repairing the home of an aged, blind, or disabled public assistance recipient, if the home was uninhabitable and the cost of rental quarters would exceed the cost of repairs.

The dollar limits on Federal grants for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam were progressively increased, a dollar limit was placed on the Medicaid programs in these jurisdictions, and the ratio of the Federal matching under title XIX for these jurisdictions was reduced from 55 percent to 50 percent.

The amount of Federal funds to support public assistance demonstration projects was increased from $2 million a year to $4 million and the authority was made permanent.

The bill authorized $5 million a year for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for each of the three following years, for grants to colleges and universities to build up their programs for training social workers. At least one half of the amount appropriated each year would have to be used for undergraduate training.

The child health provisions under title V of the Social Security Act were rewritten into a new Child Health Act of 1967. In place of a number of separate earmarked authorities in existing law all authorities were consolidated into one single total to be divided into three broad categories--formula grants, project grants, and research and training grants, contracts or other arrangements. Project grants were to be absorbed by the States by 1973. Emphasis on early identification and treatment of crippled children was included. Also, State plans were required to include provision for family planning services and dental care for children, on at least a demonstration basis. The objectives of maternity and infant care projects were broadened to include health projects for infants and family planning projects. The 1968 authorization was increased by $5 million. The authorization for training of health personnel in the child health area was broadened to include training for the health care of mothers and children and to give priority to undergraduate training. The research authority was amended to emphasize projects to study the use of health personnel with varying levels of training in the delivery of comprehensive maternal and child health services.

Of the recommendations made by the Administration, the only major one not dealt with in some fashion in the Committee bill was the requirement that States meet full need according to their own standards in their public assistance programs.

House Floor Action

H.R. 12080 was debated on the House floor on August 16 and 17 under a closed rule which permitted no amendments other than Committee amendments. It passed the House on August 17 by a vote of 414 to 3 without significant amendments.

Senate Finance Committee Action

The Committee on Finance conducted public hearings for fifteen days beginning August 22 and ending September 26. The Administration, represented by Secretary

Gardner and Under Secretary Cohen, made the initial presentation including recommendations for a substantial number of changes in the House-passed bill. These were:

1. that the Administration's proposals requiring States to meet full need under their own standards be adopted;
2. that the earnings exemption be increased to $50 monthly plus one-half of additional earnings and that the same exemption be extended to the aged and the permanently and totally disabled;
3. that the responsibility for the work training program be placed with the Secretary of Labor and that the other provisions on this subject originally incorporated in H.R. 5710 be adopted;
4. that work training requirements for AFDC mothers be made voluntary rather than mandatory;
5. that the AFDC "freeze" be eliminated;
6. that the exclusions under the AFDC unemployed father program, involving families that receive any unemployment compensation, and families with fathers who have had little or no connection with the labor force, be eliminated;
7. that a ceiling of 10 percent be placed on the number of cases for which a State might make protective or vendor payments;
8. that the period during which emergency assistance might be provided be increased from 30 days to 120 days and the Federal share from 50 percent to 75 percent;
9. that the Administration's original proposal for projects for migratory workers be reinstated;
10. that the program of temporary assistance for United States citizens repatriated from foreign countries be made permanent;
11. that the Administration's original recommendation that pilot, demonstration, and experimental projects have a ceiling of $10 million for the fiscal year 1968 and $25 million thereafter be adopted;
12. that the House provision with respect to repair of owned homes be extended to the AFDC program;
13. that the limitation on medical assistance be 150 percent of the highest standard used for cash assistance programs rather than the lower levels in the House-passed bill;
14. that the Federal sharing in medical assistance for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam continue at the 55 percent level rather than being reduced to 50 percent;
15. that States choosing to use the direct billing option for physicians' services be required to permit physicians employed full time in medical schools or county hospitals to bill for services on a basis comparable to physicians in private practice;
16. that the authorization ceiling of $5 million for the social work manpower training program be removed for the three years following fiscal 1969; and
17. that the authorization for child health research be increased to permit more experimentation and demonstration of the use of obstetric and pediatric assistants in bringing comprehensive health care to mothers and children.

Following the public hearings, the Committee on Finance began executive sessions early in October and continued them until its report was filed on November 14. The Committee's decisions modified the public welfare and child health provisions in the following respects:

1. A comprehensive work incentive program to be administered by the Department of Labor was developed.[1] The Committee also defined certain groups, including mothers of children of preschool

[1] *Provisions were substantially those which finally became law.*

age, who would not be deemed appropriate for referral to the program but who could, if they wished, request voluntary consideration.

2. The Committee adopted the Administration's proposal that the earnings exemption be $50 plus one-half of remaining earnings, and that the same exemption be extended to the programs for the aged and for the permanently and totally disabled. The total exemption of children's earnings was limited to children attending school full time without regard to age.
3. A new formula was devised for the limitation on medical assistance programs. An outside limit of 150 percent of the old age assistance standards was provided. For medically needy recipients (not receiving cash assistance payments), Federal participation would have been on the basis of the square of the Federal medical assistance percentage and would thus have varied from 25 percent to 68.89 percent instead of the range from 50 to 83 percent under existing law. This formula was expected to produce savings comparable to those that would have been achieved under the House bill.
4. Provisions for standards relating to environment, sanitation, housekeeping, and fire safety for skilled nursing homes under the medical assistance programs were included. Medical audit programs requiring periodic medical evaluations of the appropriateness of care in nursing homes, mental hospitals, and other institutions were also included. Home health services were, in effect, required effective July 1, 1970.
5. Vendor payments under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI with Federal participation, at the medical assistance rate if a State so elects, were authorized for persons in intermediate care facilities. These would be persons needing institutional care in the range between that offered in a boarding house and that provided in a skilled nursing home.
6. The additional House options for maintenance of effort were retained, but the effective date of the whole provision was changed from January 1 to July 1, 1966, and an expiration date of July 1, 1968, for the entire provision was included.
7. The House provision that medically needy recipients under title XIX could be reimbursed directly for physicians' services was modified to include dentists' services and to include recipients of cash assistance payments in these changes. The Secretary would have established safeguards to assure that charges were reasonable and that a State agency had methods and procedures to safeguard against unnecessary utilization of care.
8. Provisions were included to give explicit authority to auditors of the General Accounting Office and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct spot checks or, where there was reason to believe that fraudulent practices existed, to review methods and inspect premises of providers of services under medical assistance programs in which there is Federal participation.
9. The House provision giving States the option to choose any seven of fourteen enumerated services under title XIX was limited to medically needy recipients (those not receiving cash assistance payments). If a State chose to use the option and the services provided included hospital or skilled nursing home services, physicians'

services, at least for patients in these institutions, would be required.

10. A provision was added making clear that nothing in titles V or XIX would require an individual to undergo medical screening, diagnosis, or treatment except in cases involving contagious disease or environmental health.
11. Deductibles or cost sharing with respect to inpatient hospital services (prohibited by existing law) would be permitted for the medically needy.
12. The definition of persons eligible at State option for medical assistance was extended to include the spouse of an aged, blind, or disabled person who is receiving cash assistance if it has been determined that such spouse is essential to the recipient's welfare and if the needs of the spouse have been taken into account in determining the amount of the individual's cash payment.
13. A requirement that nursing home administrators be licensed by the States was included. Administrators currently operating homes who do not qualify initially would have until July 1, 1972, to qualify. States would be required to offer programs of training to assist administrators to qualify.
14. A provision was included to insure that persons receiving services under child health programs are free to utilize the services of optometrists when appropriate.
15. Language to assure that the acceptance of family planning services would be voluntary and not a prerequisite for the receipt of assistance or services was included in the bill. Amounts for family planning services were also increased by modifications of the authorization for child health services.
16. A provision to assure administration of the crippled children's program by the Children's Bureau was included.
17. The language directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to "give priority" to undergraduate level programs in the training of health personnel was modified to require that "special attention" be given to such programs. Training and effective use of subprofessional personnel and the use of volunteers in child health programs were required.
18. The authorizations for child welfare services which had been increased by the House bill were further increased by $25 million for fiscal year 1969 and by $50 million for subsequent years for the purpose of meeting day care costs of working women who are not AFDC recipients.
19. A provision was included requiring State welfare agencies to make plans for and provide services to adults as well as children in AFDC families.
20. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was directed to study and report to the Congress on the extent to which staff of welfare agencies are serving the needs of assistance recipients in securing the full benefits and protection of related local, State, and Federal laws. The report would include his recommendations.
21. A requirement was included that States train and use subprofessional staff with particular emphasis on the use of welfare recipients and other persons of low income. The amendment also directed States to use volunteers in program administration.
22. A provision was added requiring more effective involvement of parents in day care programs. Day care standards under child

welfare service plans were made explicitly applicable to day care provided to AFDC children.

23. The program of temporary assistance to United States citizens returned from abroad was extended for one year, until July 1, 1969.
24. The authorization for pilot, experimental, and demonstration projects in relation to public assistance programs was increased to $10 million a year.
25. A provision was included to assure that recipients of old age assistance received at least a part of the social security benefit increase and that persons not receiving social security benefits would have a comparable increase. For the AFDC program, a different provision was included requiring that by July 1, 1969, States adjust their standards to reflect current price levels and that any maximum on payments be adjusted proportionately. However, payment of the full standards was not required.
26. The AFDC "freeze" was eliminated.
27. The requirement in the House bill that a single organizational unit be responsible for both child welfare services and services to AFDC children was modified to exempt States in which there were separate State agencies responsible for these programs and to exempt local agencies from the requirement.
28. A requirement was included that States determine eligibility and provide assistance under their cash assistance programs in a manner consistent with simplicity of administration and in the best interest of recipients.
29. The time limitation on emergency assistance was increased from 30 to 60 days and a provision specifically authorizing provision of such assistance to migrant workers in all or parts of a State was included.
30. The Administration's proposal that a ten percent limitation be placed on the number of recipients for whom protective or vendor payments could be made was included, but the limitation did not apply to individuals refusing without good cause to work, register for work, or to participate in a training or work program.
31. The provision for Federal participation in payment for home repairs was extended to the AFDC program.
32. Under the unemployed fathers program, the requirement of prior attachment to the labor force and the prohibition against assistance during any month in which unemployment compensation was received were eliminated.
33. The House bill authorized to the extent permitted by the Secretary the purchase from other agencies of child care and other services under the AFDC program. The Committee bill made similar changes in programs for the aged, blind, and disabled, thereby permitting the purchase of such services as homemaker or rehabilitation services.
34. In order to assist in securing support from absent parents, provisions were included that the facilities of the Internal Revenue Service be used in locating the parents. In the case of parents outside the State who refuse to comply with a court order, the tax collector would collect by levy or distraint an amount equal to the Federal share of the welfare payment or, if lower, the amount of court-ordered support.

Senate Action

The Senate considered the bill as reported by the Committee on Finance on November 15-17 and November 20-22. It adopted the following amendments with respect to the welfare provisions of the bill:

1. An amendment by Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts and Senator Javits of New York directing the Secretary of Labor to make a study of family and children's allowances.
2. An amendment by Senator Kuchel with respect to the dates after which increases made by States with respect to payments to the aged, blind, and disabled might be counted in relation to increases required under the Committee bill.
3. An amendment by Senator Byrd of West Virginia permitting families receiving aid under a temporary assistance program from the District of Columbia to be referred to the work incentive program.
4. An amendment by Senator Brooke exempting all of the earnings of an AFDC child who is a part-time student and not a full-time employee.
5. By a vote of 39 to 36, an amendment by Senator Harris requiring States to include in their AFDC programs families in need because of the unemployment of the father.
6. An amendment by Senator Miller requiring payment of reasonable costs for care in skilled nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, and for home health services.
7. By a vote of 43 to 37, an amendment by Senator Long of Louisiana with respect to quality and cost control standards for drugs payable from Federal funds. This amendment provided for a Formulary Committee, the compilation and publication of a Formulary of the United States, and included provisions with respect to reasonable charges for drugs.
8. An amendment by Senator Ribicoff extending for one year the date for the report of a study of children's emotional illness. The study was authorized under the 1965 Amendments.
9. An amendment by Senator Ribicoff requiring that State plans for medical assistance include methods and procedures relating to the control of unnecessary utilization of care and services.
10. A group of amendments by Senator Kennedy of New York which were considered in block. These would:
    a. make support payments subject to partial exemption as if they were earnings;
    b. require States in their medical assistance programs to differentiate their standards of income eligibility in relation to differences in shelter costs;
    c. delete language in the Committee bill that would have made "inappropriate" for referral to the work incentive program a mother who was caring for her children of preschool age only when her presence in the home had been determined to be essential; and
    d. add language clarifying the purpose of the provision of welfare services.
11. By a vote of 41 to 38, an amendment by Senator Kennedy of New York providing that a mother of school age children should not be deemed appropriate for participation in the work incentive program during hours when the children are not in school.
12. By a vote of 43-30, an amendment by Senator Williams of New Jersey

providing broad scale Federal participation in payments for foster care of children without regard to the relationship of the children to the AFDC program.

With these amendments, the Senate approved H.R. 12080 by a vote of 78 to 6.

Conference Committee Action

The conferees for the Senate and the House met from December 4 to 7, at which time agreement was reached on all points of differences between the bill as passed by the Senate and the House-passed bill. The conferees reached the following agreements in the welfare and child health area:

1. The broader program of services for every child and adult receiving AFDC which had been included in the Senate bill was retained.
2. The House provision for a single organizational unit in both the State and local agencies to administer child welfare services and services to AFDC children was retained with exceptions for States in which the program is administered by separate agencies and for local jurisdictions in which separate agencies are responsible.
3. Earnings exemptions for AFDC recipients were retained at the House level of $30 plus one-third of the monthly earnings in excess of this amount. The Senate amendments with respect to the earnings of students, i.e., exemption of all earnings of a child enrolled in school full time or enrolled in school part time and having a part-time job were retained.
   The Senate amendment treating court-ordered contributions by an absent parent as if they were earned income was eliminated.
   The Senate amendments extending the same earnings exemption applicable to AFDC to programs for the aged and disabled were eliminated.
4. With respect to unemployed fathers in the AFDC program, the House provisions requiring attachment to the labor force and excluding families in which any unemployment compensation is received were reinstated.
5. The Senate amendment making mandatory the inclusion under the AFDC program of families in need because of the father's unemployment was eliminated.
6. The Senate provisions for work incentive programs were basically adopted. However, the incentive training allowance was reduced from up to $20 a week to up to $30 per month, and the Federal share of the costs of carrying out the program was reduced from 90 to 80 percent. The Senate provisions excluding mothers and other relatives who care for preschool children or who care for school children outside of school hours from being deemed appropriate for such programs were eliminated. The provision that if a relative refuses without good cause to accept work or training, AFDC payments on behalf of dependent children must be in the form of protective or vendor payments or payments for foster care was restored.
7. A Senate amendment reducing the average amount of foster care payments for which Federal participation was available was eliminated, thereby restoring the House provisions with respect to foster care under the AFDC program.
8. Under the emergency assistance provisions, the House provision for not more than 30 days in any 12-month period was adopted. The Senate amendments excluding from eligibility for emergency assistance individuals who refuse

without good cause to accept training or employment, and a provision making it clear that emergency assistance could be extended to migratory workers in all or parts of a State, were included.

9. The Senate provision limiting to 10 percent the number of AFDC recipients for whom aid might be provided in the form of protective or vendor payments, but excluding from this limitation persons refusing without good cause to accept work or training, was adopted.
10. The House provision with respect to the AFDC freeze was included with the following modifications: it was made applicable to children under 18 rather than children under 21; the base date was made the first quarter of calendar year 1968; and the effective date was made July 1, 1968.
11. The Senate amendment making the provision for Federal participation in the repair of homes owned by recipients of assistance applicable to AFDC as well as other assistance programs was retained.
12. The Senate amendment requiring training and use of subprofessional staff and of volunteers in welfare and child health programs was retained.
13. A Senate amendment requiring that the determination of eligibility and of the amount of assistance to be provided be consistent with simplicity of administration and with the best interests of recipients was eliminated.
14. The Senate provision for utilizing information from the files of the Internal Revenue Service to locate absent parents and to obtain compliance of support orders was included, but the provisions directing the Internal Revenue Service to make collections of amounts owed to the United States was eliminated.
15. The Senate provisions authorizing the purchase of services from agencies other than certain designated State agencies under the programs for the aged, blind, and disabled were retained.
16. The provisions in the Senate bill for increasing the income for aged, blind, and disabled recipients of public assistance were modified so that the permissive exemption under prior law--$5.00 of any type of income--was increased to $7.50. The Senate provision requiring States to adjust periodically AFDC standards and maximums on payments to reflect changes in living costs was retained for a single adjustment which would be made no later than July 1, 1969.
17. The limitations on Federal participation in medical assistance generally followed those in the House-passed bill. Amendments exempting from the limitations needy persons receiving or eligible for aid and eliminating an alternative limitation based on State per capita income were included.
18. The Senate provisions with respect to maintenance of State effort were adopted.
19. A Senate amendment extending the time that State agreements for "buy-in" with respect to social security and railroad retirement beneficiaries could be made was included.
20. The Senate provisions with respect to required services under a State medical assistance plan were adopted except those provisions requiring payment of reasonable costs for extended care and home health services.
21. The Senate provisions with respect to free choice by recipients of providers of medical care and services were retained.
22. The Senate provision including direct payment to recipients for services of dentists, as well as doctors, was included. However,

the provisions extending this authority to recipients of cash assistance and those prescribing safeguards with respect to cost of services were eliminated.

23. The Senate amendment making it explicit that no individual would be compelled by reason of the Federal statute to undergo medical screening, examination, diagnosis, or treatment contrary to his religious beliefs, other than in relation to contagious disease or environmental health, was accepted.
24. The Senate amendment making eligible for Federal participation under title XIX spouses of recipients of old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled under certain limitations was adopted.
25. The Senate amendment giving to the General Accounting Office and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare access to records and premises of providers of medical services under medical assistance programs was eliminated.
26. The Senate provisions with respect to standards for skilled nursing homes were adopted.
27. The Senate provisions with respect to cost sharing and similar charges for inpatient hospital services furnished under title XIX were adopted.
28. The Senate provisions with respect to licensing of administrators of skilled nursing homes were adopted.
29. The Senate provisions regarding methods and procedures to safeguard against unnecessary utilization of care and services under title XIX were included, together with a provision that methods and procedures must also be provided to assure that the payments, including payments for drugs, are not in excess of reasonable charges consistent with efficiency, economy, and quality of care.
30. A Senate provision for mandatory differences in income standards (for determining eligibility for title XIX recipients) related to variations in shelter costs between urban and rural areas, was included on a permissive basis.
31. The Senate increases in the amounts authorized to be appropriated for child welfare services were eliminated.
32. Senate amendments making day care standards under a child welfare services plan applicable to day care provided to AFDC children, and a new day care requirement that parents be more effectively involved in day care were adopted.
33. The $4 million authorization for pilot, experimental, and demonstration projects, which was contained in the House-passed bill, was agreed to.
34. The Senate amendment directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to study means for increasing the effectiveness of State welfare agency staffs in helping applicants and recipients to secure the full benefit of related laws was eliminated.
35. The Senate provisions with respect to intermediate care facilities were adopted with minor amendments.
36. The Senate amendments changing the amount authorized for child health appropriations and the percentages of the total authorization to be devoted to family planning services were eliminated. A provision that at least six percent of the total amount appropriated should be for family planning services was included.
37. Senate amendments regarding the use of optometric services and assuring that acceptance of family

planning services would be voluntary were adopted with clarifying amendments.

38. The Senate amendment with respect to grants for training of personnel for health care services for mothers and children which directed that "special attention" should be given to undergraduate programs was adopted.
39. The Senate amendment providing for administration of crippled children's services through the Children's Bureau was eliminated because the objective had been accomplished administratively.
40. The Senate extension of the due date of the child mental health report was accepted.
41. Senate amendments with respect to experiments with incentives for improving the provision of health care services were accepted with a provision that the Secretary would receive the advice of specialists before entering into such experiments.
42. The Senate amendment directing the Secretary of Labor to conduct a study of child and family allowances was eliminated.
43. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was directed to study certain items including quality and cost standards for drugs for which payments are made under the Act.
44. The Senate amendment extending the program of temporary assistance to U.S. citizens returned from foreign countries was adopted.
45. The Senate amendment providing a broad-scale program of Federal participation in foster care payments for children was eliminated.
46. The Senate amendment establishing formulary committees with respect to drugs and providing other standards with respect to payment for drugs under the Act was eliminated.

Action on the Conference Report

The Conference Report was filed on December 11, 1967. It was taken up in the House on December 13 and agreed to by a vote of 390 to 3. The Senate began its consideration of the report later on the 13th and finally approved it on December 15 by a vote of 62 to 14.

Presidential Approval

President Johnson signed the Social Security Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-248) on January 2, 1968. With respect to the welfare and child health provisions, he stated:

> "The welfare system today pleases no one. It is criticized by liberals and conservatives, by the poor and the wealthy, by social workers and politicians, by whites and by Negroes in every area of the nation.
>
> "My recommendations to the Congress this year sought to make basic changes in the system.
>
> "Some of these recommendations were not adopted by the Congress. In their place, the Congress substituted certain severe restrictions.
>
> "I am directing Secretary Gardner to work with State governments so that compassionate safeguards are established to protect deserving mothers and needy children.
>
> "The welfare system in America is outmoded and in need of a major change.
>
> "I am announcing today the appointment of a Commission on Income Maintenance Programs to look into all aspects of existing welfare and related programs and to make just

and equitable recommendations for constructive improvements, wherever needed and indicated. We must examine any and every plan, however unconventional, which could promise a constructive advance in meeting the income needs of all the American people.

"Over the last third of a century in America we have proved that people who earn their living can make their lives better and more secure if they divert part of their incomes to protect themselves from the twists of fortune that face all men. Our challenge for the coming years is to see if we can extend that same human insurance and human dignity to persons who are not able to buy their own protection. Our challenge is to save children."

*Summary of the Provisions**

AFDC PROGRAM

Services to AFDC Families

The new law broadened and expanded prior requirements for services to members of families receiving assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. A requirement was included that a program be developed and applied for each child, relative and other individual in the same home (whose needs were taken into account in determining the amount of assistance). This program is to include child welfare services and family services. The term family services was defined in the statute to mean "services to a family or any member thereof for the purpose of preserving, rehabilitating, or strengthening the family and such other services as will assist members of the family to attain or retain capability for the maximum self-support and personal independence."

In addition to this broad requirement, specific objectives were set forth: (1) assuring to the maximum extent possible that each appropriate relative, child, and individual will enter the labor force and accept employment, and (2) preventing or reducing the incidence of births out of wedlock and otherwise strengthening family life. Implementation of these two objectives is to include assurance that any individual referred to the Secretary of Labor for participation in the work incentive program will be furnished child care services and that in all appropriate instances family planning services would be offered to such individuals. Acceptance of family planning services is wholly voluntary insofar as the individual is concerned.

To assure coordinated programs of services to AFDC families and of child welfare services, the services for both groups will be furnished by a single organizational unit except in those instances where they are actually administered by separate State or local agencies.

Further requirements include bringing instances of neglect, abuse or exploitation to the attention of appropriate court

*Excludes OASDI and health insurance provisions. See Social Security Bulletin, February 1968, for a full discussion of these provisions.

or law enforcement agencies, undertaking to establish the paternity of children born out of wedlock, and securing support from absent parents.

In recognition that some of these services, particularly child care services and family planning services, will not be available in sufficient quantity from the staff of the welfare agency, purchase of services from other sources is authorized to the extent specified by the Secretary.

In order to assist States to rapidly undertake these broadened service programs, Federal participation is authorized at the rate of 85 percent of the amount expended until July 1, 1969, and at 75 percent thereafter.

Work Incentive Program for Recipients of AFDC

One of the amendments designed to restore as many AFDC families as possible to employment and independence establishes a work incentive program under a new Part C of title IV of the Social Security Act. This program is to be administered by the Department of Labor to provide training and employment for all appropriate recipients of aid who must be referred to the program by the welfare agency administering the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

The welfare agency determines who is appropriate for referral except that it shall not include (1) children under age 16 or children of any age attending school; (2) any person with illness, incapacity, or advanced age, or any person so remote from a project that effective participation in work or training is precluded; or (3) persons whose substantially continuous presence in the home is required because of illness or incapacity of another member of the household. An individual requesting referral must be referred unless the agency determines that it is not in the best interest of the individual or the family. The welfare agency will assure necessary child care arrangements and provide other social services to the individuals referred to the program. The welfare agency is also responsible for continuing to provide financial and medical assistance.

The Department of Labor is to establish work incentive programs in each political subdivision of a State in which the Secretary of Labor determines there is a significant number of recipients of AFDC 16 years of age or older. Special efforts are to be made to involve other subdivisions through the provision of transportation to areas in which programs are established.

Under these programs the Department of Labor will directly place in regular employment as many of the individuals referred as possible and for those needing training for regular employment will provide institutional and work experience training with an incentive payment of $30 a month. For individuals for whom a job in the regular economy cannot be found, special work projects to provide employment will be established under agreements with public agencies and non-profit agencies organized for a public purpose, and with Indian tribes. Wages will be paid by the employing agency with some support from State and Federal funds.

There is provision under certain conditions for the termination of assistance for the individual who refuses to accept work or training without good cause after referral to the work incentive program. However, in these cases assistance will continue in the form of protective or vendor payments on behalf of the dependent children.

The States must assure that 20 percent of the cost of the work incentive programs will be met by appropriate State agencies or private organizations, and that it may be provided either in cash or in kind. Federal funds to finance the new program are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare who will transfer sufficient funds to the Secretary of Labor to enable him to carry out the purposes of the program.

Earnings Exemption in the AFDC Program

The amendments also provide for specific earnings incentives to AFDC recipients to prepare for, seek and obtain employment. Formerly, in determining the family's eligibility for and the amount of assistance under the AFDC program, States, at their option, could disregard only the earned income of each dependent under age 18 up to $50 per month or $150 per month for all children in the same home. States also had--and under the new legislation continue to have--the options of disregarding $5 of a recipient's income from any source and of setting aside recipient's income and resources to meet certain future needs of a dependent child.

Under the amendments, all of the earned income of each child recipient who is attending school must be disregarded. For children not in school and for the adult members of the family, the first $30 of the total of their monthly earnings plus one-third of the remainder must also be disregarded. These provisions, however, would not apply in certain specified situations, such as when the individual reduced his income in order to qualify for assistance. These changes become effective July 1, 1969, but States are permitted to put them into effect at an earlier date.

Separate provisions applicable to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam require that the amounts to be disregarded under their State plans shall be sufficiently lower than those specified for the States to reflect applicable differences in income levels.

Under another amendment to title IV, effective July 1, 1968, provisions in other legislation for the disregard of various amounts of certain income, such as payments under the Economic Opportunity Act, are superceded. This will allow more uniformity in the treatment of income in determining need and will simplify the administration of the program.

Dependent Children of Unemployed Fathers

The new law makes substantial changes in the provisions for aid to families with dependent children in need of assistance because of the unemployment of a parent. Under the former temporary provisions, States were authorized to define the term "unemployment" with the result that State definitions and the number of families aided varied widely. States could include families in which either the mother or the father was unemployed, and there were no provisions requiring a test of prior attachment to the labor force or the denial of aid while receiving unemployment compensation.

The amendments provide that the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is to prescribe standards governing State definitions of unemployment. Federal matching is available only for aid to children of unemployed fathers. State plans may not provide for AFDC unless a child's father has been unemployed for at least 30 days prior to receipt of aid, if he has refused a bona fide offer of employment or training without good cause within the 30 days, and unless he meets the specified test of a recent and substantial attachment to the labor force.

Aid must be denied if the father is not currently registered with the State's employment office or if he is receiving unemployment compensation. State plans must also provide for the referral of the father to the work incentive program administered by the Department of Labor within 30 days after the receipt of aid. These changes in the law became effective January 1, 1968, but a State with a program in operation under the former provisions is not required to add to the program any children or families because of the new provisions prior to July 1, 1969.

These provisions for assistance to dependent children of unemployed fathers are made a permanent part of the program of AFDC under Part A of title IV of the

Social Security Act. A program of AFDC-UF, however, continues to be at the option of the States.

Foster Care in AFDC

The provisions for Federal financial participation in the cost of foster care for certain children under the program of AFDC are significantly liberalized and the scope of the program broadened to include additional children. The average maximum amount in which the Federal government will share is increased from $32 to $100 per month per child. The temporary provision authorizing Federal sharing in the cost of foster care for children in private, non-profit child care institutions is made permanent.

Under former law, the child for which Federal sharing is claimed must have been receiving aid in the month court proceedings for removal of the child from the home were initiated. The amendments also include children who would have received aid in that month if application for aid had been made. Included also are children who had been living with a specified relative within 6 months before the month court proceedings started and who would have received aid in that month if they had been living with the relative and application had been made.

The amendments require, effective July 1, 1969, that State plans for AFDC include aid for the foster care of eligible children.

Location of Certain Parents

Effective January 1, 1969, several amendments are made to title IV with respect to the location of certain parents who have deserted or abandoned their children who are receiving AFDC.

State plans for AFDC are required to provide for the use of certain procedures for obtaining from the files of the Internal Revenue Service the address of a non-contributing parent against whom a court order has been issued or a petition filed for an order of support of his children receiving aid. The plans are also to provide for interstate cooperation in securing compliance with a court order issued against a deserting parent. The Internal Revenue Service is to be reimbursed for its assistance from funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Protective Payments and Vendor Payments

Under temporary legislation, Federal sharing has been available under certain conditions to a State electing to make protective payments to another person interested in or concerned with a family's welfare if it was found that the payment of AFDC directly to the relative caring for the child would be contrary to the child's welfare. The amendments extend this authorization to include vendor payments made directly to suppliers of goods and services in such situations, and make the authorization permanent.

The amendments also increase the limitation on the number of recipients for whom protective or vendor payments are made from 5 percent to 10 percent of the number of other recipients who received AFDC for the month. Excluded from this limitation are recipients for whom protective or vendor payments are required because of refusal without good cause to accept work or training. A former provision, permitting such payments only in cases in which the aid provided (together with any other income of the family) met all of the need, is removed.

Limitation on Federal Sharing in AFDC

The amendments impose a limitation on Federal financial participation in AFDC payments to children deprived of parental support or care because of the continued absence of a parent from the home.

Under the new law each State must determine the average monthly number

of children under 18 who received assistance, because of the absence from the home of a parent, in the months of January, February, and March 1968. The proportion of such children to the total population of the State under the age of 18 on January 1, 1968 will then be determined. This will be the 1968 proportion or the base rate. This proportion will be applied to the child population under 18 estimated for January of each succeeding year to determine the maximum number of such children (receiving assistance because of absence of a parent) with respect to whom payments will qualify for Federal financial participation during the four quarters of that calendar year.

Emergency Assistance

The amendments authorize Federal sharing in emergency assistance to needy families with children to make it possible for States to more effectively meet needs requiring immediate action in crisis situations. Federal participation is available to States that provide for emergency assistance under their approved State plan for AFDC. States may offer such assistance to families of migrant workers throughout the State or in designated areas of the State.

The Federal share is set at 50 percent of assistance costs and 75 percent of the costs of services provided to such families for not more than 30 days in any 12-month period. Such assistance must be necessary to avoid destitution of the children or to provide living arrangements for them in a home and may be in the form of money payments, payments in kind or vendor payments, medical care, or services as specified by the Secretary. Excluded are children whose destitution or need for living arrangements arises because of the refusal of the child or relative to accept employment or work training.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

P.L. 90-248 incorporates into title IV of the Social Security Act as a new part B the provisions for child welfare services formerly in part 3 of title V. In addition, it amends the child welfare provisions as follows:

1. Increases the authorizations for appropriation from $55 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969 and $60 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970 and each fiscal year thereafter, to $100 million for the fiscal year 1969 and $110 million for each fiscal year thereafter.

2. Requires that State plans provide for coordination between services provided under the State plan for child welfare services and services provided children under the State plan for aid and services to needy families with children.

3. Requires with respect to day care services provided under title IV for the development and implementation of arrangements for the more effective involvement of the parents in the appropriate care of the child and the improvement of the health and development of the child.

4. Requires that effective July 1, 1969, or earlier, the State plan provide for the training and effective use of subprofessional staff, with emphasis on the employment of persons of low income, as community aides in the administration of the plan and for the use of volunteers in providing services and assisting any advisory committees established by the State agency.

5. Requires effective July 1, 1968 a single State and local agency for administering AFDC and child welfare services, except in those States and localities which, on date of enactment, had separate agencies in existence.

6. Also requires effective July 1, 1968, or earlier if the State plan provides, a single organizational unit within the State agency responsible for both the AFDC and the child welfare programs.

7. Amends the child welfare research and demonstration authority to make possible dissemination of research and demonstration findings into program activity through multiple demonstrations on a regional basis and to encourage State and local agencies administering public child welfare services programs to develop and staff new and innovative services; provides contract authority to make it possible to direct research into neglected and vital areas of child welfare.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Limitation on Federal Sharing in Medical Assistance

The 1967 amendments place a limitation on Federal financial participation in State expenditures for medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act in behalf of certain low-income families or individuals.

Under the amendments, the Federal Government will not share in expenditures for medically needy families whose income is more than 133 1/3 percent of a State's actual payment level under its program of AFDC for a similar family without income or resources. For States whose plan for medical assistance was approved before July 26, 1967, the percentage is set at 150 for the period July-December 1968, and at 140 for calendar year 1969. Provision is made for adjusting the limitation in relation to the size of the family.

The limitation does not apply to medical assistance provided to needy families or individuals receiving or eligible for money payments under the other federally-aided assistance programs or to persons who would be eligible for such programs if they were not in a medical institution. Also the limitation does not apply to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands or Guam. These jurisdictions are subject to other provisions limiting the total amount of Federal funds that may be paid annually for medical assistance and other public assistance purposes.

Differences in Standards Relating to Income Eligibility under Title XIX

This amendment relates to differences in a State's standards for determining eligibility and the extent of medical assistance for medically needy individuals (individuals who are able to meet their maintenance needs but whose income is insufficient to meet their medical costs). Under the amendment a State, in establishing the income level for determining eligibility for this group, may, if it wishes, recognize variations in shelter costs between urban and rural areas.

Essential Person

The amendments extend medical assistance to certain "essential persons." At present there is no provision in title XIX which permits a State to receive Federal matching for medical assistance provided to "essential persons." An "essential person" is defined as the spouse

of an aged, blind or disabled public assistance recipient who is living with him, and essential or necessary to his welfare, and whose needs are taken into account in determining the amount of his cash payment. The wife of an OAA recipient, for example, who herself is not eligible for cash assistance because she is under age 65, will be eligible for medical assistance if the State plan so provides.

Child Health Requirements in the States under the Formula Grant Program

Any agency, institution, or organization receiving child health grants under title V will be required to cooperate with the State agency administering medical assistance under title XIX in the provision of care and services for children eligible for medical assistance. The medical assistance agency, in turn, will be required, effective July 1, 1969, to provide for the early and periodic screening and diagnosis of children eligible under title XIX, and to provide care and treatment to correct or ameliorate chronic conditions that are discovered, and for having agreements with respect to utilization and reimbursement of agencies providing such services under title V.

Advisory Council on Medical Assistance

A Medical Assistance Advisory Council of 21 members is to be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The council is to include representatives of State and local agencies and non-governmental organizations and groups concerned with health services, with representatives of consumers of health services to constitute a majority. The council will be charged with advising on matters of general policy in the administration of the medical assistance program and on its relationship with Medicare.

Coordination of Medical Assistance and Supplementary Medical Insurance Programs

States will have until January 1, 1970 to "buy-in" to title XVIII supplementary medical insurance (Medicare Part B) for persons aged 65 or over eligible for Medicaid. This provision is now expanded to permit States to buy-in to cover the "medically needy" aged as well. Such coverage will be available for both groups of aged persons--recipients of money payments and the "medically needy." There is no Federal matching toward the State's share of the premium for the "medically needy." Federal matching will not be available to States for services which could have been covered under the supplementary medical insurance programs but were not.

Modification of Title XIX Comparability

States do not have to include the same services for recipients under age 65 as are made available to recipients 65 and over when the State buys in to the Supplementary Medical Insurance Benefits under Part B of title XVIII.

Hospital Deductibles and Copayment for Medically Indigent

Under the 1965 Amendments, States could not impose any deductibles or cost sharing provisions for either the "medically needy" or the money payment recipient for inpatient hospital care. Under the 1967 Amendments, the costs of such hospital care received by the "medically needy" could be subject to deductibles or other cost sharing if a State so desired. Deductibles or cost sharing still may not be imposed for money payment recipients.

Required Services under Medicaid

States must provide, as a minimum, five basic services: Inpatient hospital

services, outpatient hospital services, other laboratory and X-ray services, skilled nursing home services, and physicians' services for all money payment recipients (the most needy receiving help under the program). States may select a number of other items of service from an additional list in the law. With respect to the medically indigent, States are allowed to select either the first five or seven out of the 14 services authorized under the law, except that if skilled nursing home or hospital services are selected, a State must also provide physicians' services in these institutions. Subsequent to July 1, 1970, a State is also required to provide home health services for all title XIX patients if the plan provides skilled nursing home care.

Free Choice of Medical Services

Persons covered under the Medicaid program must be permitted free choice of any qualified institution, agency or person, including an organization which provides such services or arranges their availability on a prepayment basis. This provision is effective July 1, 1969, except in Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands where it becomes effective July 1, 1972.

Direct Payment to Certain Recipients of Medicaid

States will be permitted to make a direct payment to "medically needy" recipients for physicians' and dentists' services provided the recipients are not also receiving cash assistance.

Observance of Religious Beliefs

The amendments add a provision to the medical assistance (title XIX) and the child health programs (title V), making it clear that no provision in such titles requires an individual to undergo medical screening, diagnosis, or treatment, where contrary to his religious belief, except in cases involving contagious disease or environmental health.

Standards for Skilled Nursing Homes

States are required, as a condition for participation in the Medicaid program, to place medical assistance recipients only in those licensed skilled nursing homes which meet certain conditions. The conditions, effective January 1, 1969, include requirements which relate to ownership identity, organized nursing service, medical records, meal planning and supervision, hospital agreement for diagnostic services and patient transfer, and environmental, sanitation and fire safety standards. Effective July 1, 1969, the State will be required to have a professional medical pre-admission review and a periodic reevaluation review program of the appropriateness of care provided under title XIX to patients in skilled nursing homes and mental hospitals.

Licensing of Nursing Home Administrators

The amendments require States to license administrators of nursing homes. Administrators currently operating a home who do not qualify initially will have until July 1, 1972, to qualify. In the meantime the States will be required to offer programs of training to assist administrators to qualify. Federal grants are available up to 75 percent of the cost of such training programs. The amendment further provides for the appointment by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of a nine member National Advisory Council on Nursing Home Administration to assist and advise the Secretary and the States in designing a program for the licensing of nursing home administrators.

Prohibition of Matching Payments to Nursing Homes

Effective July 1, 1968, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is prohibited from providing Federal participation under titles I, X, XIV, XVI, or XIX to any State for any payment to a nursing home for any period during which the nursing home does not meet fully all the requirements of the State for licensure as a nursing home. Facilities which already meet all the requirements, but become temporarily ineligible, will have a reasonable period of time to remedy any lapses.

Federal Sharing in Payments to Intermediate Care Facilities

A new section 1121, added to title XI of the Social Security Act, provides for Federal financial participation under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI in vendor payments on behalf of certain aged, blind or permanently and totally disabled individuals whose condition does not require care in a skilled nursing home or hospital but does require living accommodations and institutional care available through intermediate care facilities that meet certain conditions. These conditions include a requirement that the facility be licensed under State law to provide the range or level of care and services needed by these individuals and a requirement that it meet State standards for safety and sanitation.

States that amend their State plans under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI to provide vendor payments for individuals who qualify for assistance under those titles and who are in intermediate care facilities may, if they choose, claim Federal financial participation at the same rate as for medical assistance under title XIX.

State Financing of Medical Assistance

The 1965 amendments required that, effective July 1, 1970, State plans for medical assistance under title XIX provide for meeting all of the non-Federal share of expenditures from State funds or provide for a method of distributing funds from Federal or State sources so as to assure that the lack of adequate funds from local sources will not lower the amount, duration, scope or quality of care and services available under the plan. The amendments advance the effective date of this requirement to July 1, 1969.

Use of State Agencies to Assist Health Facilities

Effective July 1, 1969, States will receive 75 percent Federal matching for services which State health agencies perform to help health facilities qualify for participation in the various health programs under the Social Security Act (including Medicare, Medicaid, and the Child Health programs) and to help these facilities improve their fiscal records for payment purposes. Similar provisions in the Medicare program (which has financed such services on a 100 percent basis from the Federal hospital insurance trust fund) are repealed effective July 1, 1969, when this provision goes into effect.

Extent of Federal Financial Participation in State Administrative Expenses

Federal matching to States has been increased from 50 percent to 75 percent for physicians and other professional and medical personnel working in State health agencies. Under present law 75 percent was paid only when such personnel worked in the "single State agency."

Payments for Services and Care by a Third Party

An amendment to title XIX requires that State plans for medical assistance provide that reasonable measures will be

taken to ascertain and, where known, to treat the legal liability of a third party to pay for care and services as a resource in determining an individual's eligibility for and the extent of medical assistance. Where the legal liability is determined after medical assistance was made available on behalf of the individual, steps are to be taken by the agency administering the plan to obtain reimbursement to the extent of the legal liability.

Utilization of Services and Reasonable Charges

Effective April 1, 1968, States are required to establish methods and procedures designed to safeguard against unnecessary utilization of health care services.

This section of the law also requires States to assure that payments (including payments for drugs) do not exceed reasonable charges and that they are made on a basis consistent with efficiency, economy, and quality of care.

Incentives for Experimentation in Reimbursement

The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to enter into voluntary agreements with organizations, institutions, and physicians, participating under Medicare, Medicaid and Child Health programs, to experiment with various methods of reimbursement which offer incentives for keeping costs of the program down while maintaining quality of care.

CHILD HEALTH

P.L. 90-248 rewrote the maternal and child health provisions of title V into the Child Health Act of 1967. The following amendments are made by the new law:

1. Incorporate into a single authorization (beginning July 1, 1968) the authorizations in title V, parts 1, 2 and 4 of the Social Security Act, which provide for formula grants to the States for maternal and child health services and services for crippled children; for special project grants for maternity and infant care and health of school and preschool children; for grants for training of personnel and for research relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services. Fifty percent of the total appropriation authorized is allocated to formula grants for maternal and child health and crippled children's services to be allotted according to formulas which remain unchanged: 40 percent of the total is allocated to project grants for maternity and infant care, health of school and preschool children, and a new program of project grants for dental health services, and 10 percent is allocated for grants for research broadly relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's programs, and grants for training personnel for health care and related services for mothers and children. The Secretary is authorized to adjust these percentages (within a 5 percent limitation) and to determine the annual allocations within the percentages for different types of formula grants and projects.

   The authorizations for appropriations are as follows:

   Fiscal year ending:

June 30, 1969	$250,000,000
June 30, 1970	275,000,000
June 30, 1971	300,000,000
June 30, 1972	325,000,000
June 30, 1973 and each fiscal year thereafter.	350,000,000

Not less than 6 percent of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year from allotments for maternal and child health services, maternity and infant care projects and research (sections 503, 508, and 512) are earmarked for family planning services.

2. Establish, with respect to the programs for maternal and child health services and services for crippled children, a single set of plan requirements insofar as possible and add new requirements to provide for early identification and treatment of crippled children and special attention to family planning services and dental care in the development of demonstration services. States are required to make a satisfactory showing that they are extending the provision of services under their plans, including family planning and services for dental care for children, with a view to making such services available by July 1, 1975 to mothers and children in all parts of the State.

3. Require as a condition of plan approval effective July 1, 1972 that the State agency provide a program of projects which offer reasonable assurance, particularly in areas with concentrations of low income families, of (1) helping to reduce the incidence of mental retardation and other handicapping conditions caused by complications associated with childbearing and of helping to reduce infant and maternal mortality, (2) promoting the health of children and youth of school and preschool age and (3) promoting the dental health of such children.

4. Require State plans effective July 1, 1969 to provide for the training and use of subprofessional staff, with emphasis on employment of persons of low income, as community service aides and for the use of volunteers in providing services and in assisting advisory committees established by the State agency.

5. Provide that acceptance of family planning services be voluntary on the part of the individual and not a prerequisite to eligibility or receipt of service.

6. Provide that where payment is authorized for services which an optometrist is licensed to perform individuals may obtain services from a licensed optometrist except when they are rendered in a clinic or other institution without such services.

7. Increase the authorization for appropriations for special project grants for maternity and infant care for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 from $30 million to $35 million. Extend the authorization for grants for maternity and infant care until June 30, 1972 and authorize grants for projects for provision of health care for infants and for projects for provision of family planning services; extend the authorization for special project grants for the health of school and preschool children until June 30, 1972 and authorize a new program of projects of a comprehensive nature for dental health services for children and youth of school age or for preschool children. States are required to assume responsibility for project grants beginning July 1, 1972.

8. Broaden the authorization for training of personnel to include training for health care and related services for mothers and children and direct the Secretary to give special attention to programs at the undergraduate level.

9. Emphasize, with respect to research grants after June 30, 1968, projects which will help in studying the need for, and the feasibility, cost and effectiveness of health programs in which maximum use is made of personnel with varying levels of training and in studying methods of training for such programs. These grants may also include funds for training of health personnel to work in the research projects.

10. Provide for maintenance of State and local financial effort in maternal and child health services and services for crippled children at least at the 1968 level.

11. Define a crippled child as an individual under the age of 21 who has an organic disease, defect, or condition which may hinder the achievement of normal growth and development.

12. Make available an amount not to exceed one-half of one percent of the appropriation for evaluation of the programs for which the appropriations are made.

13. Provide for cooperation with the State agency administering or supervising the administration of the State plan approved under title XIX.

14. Provide that no one be compelled by reason of the Federal statute to undergo medical screening, examination, diagnosis or treatment contrary to his religious beliefs other than in relation to contagious disease or environmental health.

Other provisions of P.L. 90-248 authorized experiments with methods of reimbursement to organizations and physicians under titles V, XVIII and XIX that would provide incentives for limiting costs and maintaining quality care.

OTHER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Payment for Home Repairs

To enable recipients to remain in their own homes, a new section 1119, added to title XI of the Social Security Act, authorizes Federal financial participation under certain conditions in certain State expenditures for repairs to homes owned by aged, blind, or permanently and totally disabled individuals receiving aid or assistance (other than medical assistance to the aged) under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI and by families with dependent children receiving aid under Part A of title IV of the Act.

Certain conditions must be found to exist in order to justify the expenditure: for example, repairs must be needed to make the home habitable, the alternative being that the individual would have to rent more costly quarters if the repairs were not made. The Federal Government, by sharing on a 50-50 basis in expenditures not exceeding $500 for the repairs to any one home, will assist the States in assuring the recipient of aid the continued use of his own home.

Disregard of Additional Income

Since 1965, in addition to other provisions for the disregard of income, States have been permitted to disregard up to $5 a month of any income, including both earned income and unearned income (such as monthly OASDI benefits), in determining eligibility for and the amount of the assistance payment to aged, blind and disabled individuals and families with dependent children. The amendments increase this amount to $7.50 a month in the programs for the aged, blind, and disabled.

For the program of AFDC, the amendments require State plans to provide that

by July 1, 1969 standards used for determining need will be adjusted to fully reflect current living costs. If a State has a maximum on the amount of assistance it will pay, it must raise its maximum proportionately.

Purchase of Services for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled

The former provision for purchase of services was broadened by the new law to authorize the purchase of social, rehabilitative, or other services from public and private agencies to the extent specified by the Secretary. (This parallels the same type of extension that was made for the AFDC program.)

Support for Demonstration Projects

The former temporary provision for Federal payment of part or all of the non-Federal share of an experimental, pilot, or demonstration project related to the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act was made permanent. The annual amount authorized for such support was increased from $2 million to $4 million.

Federal Matching for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam

The amendments made several changes in the provisions governing Federal financial participation in public assistance expenditures in these jurisdictions. For Puerto Rico the dollar ceiling on the total annual amount payable for assistance under titles I, X, XIV, and XVI, and Part A of title IV, is raised from $9.8 million to $12.5 million for 1968, $15 million for 1969, $18 million for 1970, $21 million for 1971, and $24 million for 1972 and thereafter. Up to an additional $2 million may be certified for family planning services and services related to the participation of recipients of AFDC in the work incentive program. Proportionate adjustments are made for the Virgin Islands and Guam.

For medical assistance under title XIX, the ceiling set for Puerto Rico is $20 million, for Guam $900,000, and for the Virgin Islands $650,000, and the ratio of Federal matching is changed from 55 percent to 50 percent.

Maintenance of State Effort

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 included provisions designed to assure that the additional Federal funds made available to States would not be used to replace existing State expenditures under the federally-aided public assistance programs for the period beginning January 1, 1966 and ending July 1, 1969. The 1967 amendments give the States additional alternatives as to the kinds of expenditures they may take into account in determining whether they are satisfying the requirements for the maintenance of fiscal effort. As amended, these provisions are applicable after June 30, 1966 and will terminate July 1, 1968.

Partial Payments to States

Formerly, the law required that Federal payments to a State under titles I, IV, X, or XIV be suspended if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, it was found that the State failed to comply with certain requirements of the Federal law relating to State plans and their administration. The amendments authorize the Secretary, at his discretion, to make partial payments to States under these titles with respect to categories or parts of the State plan not affected by the failure to comply. Titles XVI and XIX already included such an authorization.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Social Work Manpower and Training

The new law authorizes an annual expenditure of $5 million for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1968, and for the three succeeding fiscal years, for grants to public or non-profit private colleges and universities and to accredited graduate schools of social work or to associations of such schools. Grants have the purpose of meeting part of the costs of development, expansion, or improvement of undergraduate programs in social work and programs for the graduate training of professional social work personnel. At least one-half of the amounts appropriated are to be used for grants for undergraduate programs.

Assistance to United States Citizens Returned from Abroad

The program of temporary assistance to United States citizens (who are without available resources) returned from foreign countries was extended for one year, making the program's expiration date June 30, 1969, instead of June 30, 1968.

Contracts for Research and Demonstration Projects

Prior law limited authority for contracts as well as grants for research and demonstration projects in the field of social security to public and non-profit private agencies. The new law permits contracts to be made with any type of agency.

Approval of Certain Projects

A provision was included in the amendments requiring the personal approval of either the Secretary or Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to any experimental, pilot, demonstration, or other project which is wholly financed from Federal funds. The Secretary is required to submit a prompt report to Congress describing each such project--its purpose, probable cost, and expected duration.

Publications of Interest*

Social and Rehabilitation Service

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

A time of progress for older Americans: 1965-1966-1967. Report of the President's Council on Aging. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 50¢. AoA publication No. 137.

Consumer guide for older people. Published by the Administration on Aging with the Food and Drug Administration and the President's Committee on Consumer Interests. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 5¢. $2.50 for 100. Single copies available free on request from the Administration on Aging.

Pamphlet describing the Administration's programs and services for older Americans. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 5¢. $2.50 for 100. Single copies available free on request from the Administration on Aging. Publication No. 250-M, May 1968.

What churches can do. One of a series of reports on *Designs for Action for Older Americans.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 10¢. Single copies free on request from the Administration on Aging. Publication No. 900, April 1968.

HERZOG, ELIZABETH. *About the poor: some facts and fictions.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1967. 85 p. Children's Bureau publication 451-1967. 35¢.

U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Group work and leisure time programs for mentally retarded children and adolescents.* Report of a conference, December 1, 1966. 1968. 39 p.

WATTS, MARY E. *Selected references for social workers on family planning: an annotated list.* U.S. Children's Bureau. 1968. 23 p.

WITMER, HELEN L. and CHARLES P. GERSHENSON. *On rearing infants and young children in institutions.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1967. 90 p. Children's Bureau Research Report No. 1. 50¢.

*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

Other Publications

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION. *In the interest of children: a century of progress.* Papers presented at the 90th Annual Convention of The American Humane Association, October 1966, by Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, former Chief, U.S. Children's Bureau; Rev. Arthur Morton, Director, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, London; and Robert M. Mulford, General Secretary, Massachusetts, SPCC. Denver, Colorado. 1968. 28 p. 35¢.

BUTRYM, ZOFIA. *Social work in medical care.* New York: Humanities Press. First published by Routledge, London, as part of the Library of Social Work, Noel Timms, general editor. Mrs. Butrym is a lecturer in social casework at the London School of Economics. 1967. 104 p. $3.00 cloth. $1.50 paperback.

COHEN, WILBUR J. "Social welfare policy for 1976," *Public welfare,* vol. 26, January 1968, p. 23-30. Reviews recent legislation, significant progress and prospects.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK. *Issues in community research.* New York. 1967. 72 p. $2.00. Report of the Spring Research Forum on Evaluation Efforts in Three New York City Community Action Programs held on May 4, 1966.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK, Budget Standard Service, Research Department. *Annual price survey: family budget costs, October 1967.* 11th ed. New York: 225 Park Avenue South. March 1968. 76 p. $2.50.

DASGUPTA, SUGATA. *Social work and social change: a case study in Indian village development.* Boston: Extending Horizons Books, Porter Sargent, publisher. 1968. 222 p. $6.95.

FIELD, MINNA. *Aging with honor and dignity.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, publisher. March 1968. 204 p. $8.50.

FRIEDLANDER, WALTER A. *Introduction to social welfare.* 3rd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1968. 605 p. $7.95.

FRUSH, JAMES, JR. and BENSON ESCHENBACH. *The retirement residence: an analysis of the architecture and management of life-care housing.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, publisher. 1968. 108 p. $5.75.

GEIST, HAROLD. *The psychological aspects of retirement.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, publisher. 1968. 131 p. $7.50.

GORE, WILLIAM J. and LEROY C. HODAPP, eds. *Change in the small community: an interdisciplinary survey.* New York: Friendship Press. 1967. 222 p. $2.50.

GREENLEIGH ASSOCIATES, INC. *Opening the doors: job training programs.* A report to the Committee on Administration of Training Programs, appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, at the request of Congress. Part I: Recommendations and findings. Part II: Text and tables. New York: 355 Lexington Avenue. February 1968. 424 p. $10.00.

JACOBI, JOHN E. *Meeting the needs of children and youth in a regional area.* Local Area Study and Demonstration Project in the Central Berkshire Area of Massachusetts. Monograph IV of a series. Boston: Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth. 1968. 78 p. Available free on request.

JACOBI, JOHN E. *Meeting the needs of children and youth in an urban community.* Local Area Study and Demonstration Project in the City of Somerville, Massachusetts. Monograph V of a series. Boston: Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth. 1968. 74 p. Available free on request.

LUBOVE, ROY. *The struggle for social security, 1900-1935.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University press. February 1968. 276 p. $6.95.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE. *The Social Welfare Forum, 1967.* Official proceedings, 94th Annual Forum, NCSW, Dallas, Texas, May 21-26, 1967. New York: Columbia University Press. December 1967. 260 p. $6.00.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE. *Social work practice, 1967.* Selected papers, 94th Annual Forum, NCSW, Dallas, Texas, May 21-26, 1967. New York: Columbia University Press. December 1967. 255 p. $6.00.

NATIONAL STUDY SERVICE, INC. *State versus local administration of public welfare: a mounting issue.* New York: 44 East 23rd Street. March 1968. 10 p. $1.00.

RAINWATER, LEE, ed. "Family planning in cross-national perspective," *Journal of social issues*, vol. 23, October 1967: entire issue.

ROSENTHAL, ALBERT H. *The social programs of Sweden: a search for security in a free society.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. December 1967. 193 p. $6.00.

SHERRARD, THOMAS D., ed. *Social welfare and urban problems.* New York: Columbia University Press. May 1968. 210 p. $6.00. Papers commissioned for the 94th Annual Forum, National Conference on Social Welfare, held in Dallas, Texas, May 1967.

STOCKWELL, EDWARD G. *Population and people.* Chicago: Quadrangle Books. April 1968. 307 p. $6.95.

THEOBALD, ROBERT, ed. *Social policies for America in the seventies: nine divergent views.* Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday. 1968. 216 p. $5.95.

THOMAS, EDWIN J., ed. *The socio-behavioral approach and applications to social work.* New York: Council on Social Work Education. 1967. 100 p. $3.00. Series of papers delivered at the 1967 annual program of the Council on Social Work Education.

TRATTNER, WALTER I. *Homer Folks: pioneer in social welfare.* New York: Columbia University Press. January 1968. 355 p. $10.00.

UNITED NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES OF NEW YORK, INC. DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING.

GARFIELD, GOODWIN P. *Social work with preadolescents and their families.* A report on the United Neighborhood Houses Pre-Teen Delinquency Prevention Project funded by the Vincent Astor Foundation, 1962-1965. 1968. 95 p. $1.50.

GITTERMAN, ALEX and GOODWIN P. GARFIELD. *The neighborhood center, social work service and the public school.* 1968. 30 p. 50¢.

GLADSTONE, BERNARD and WILLIAM SCHWARTZ. *Supervisory practice and social work service in the neighborhood center.* 1968. 22 p. 50¢.

McMURRAY, GEORGIA and HYMAN J. WEINER. *Social work practice and community involvement with pregnant teen-agers.* 1968. 28 p. 50¢.

SHAPIRO, JOAN and STANLEY J. STERLING. *Transcending fear of the stranger.* 1968. 25 p. 50¢.

VEDDER, CLYDE B. and PATRICIA G. KING. *Problems of homosexuality in corrections.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, publisher. 1967. 63 p. $4.50. Reviews existing literature on homosexuality, with suggestions for its alleviation in corrections.

WALL STREET JOURNAL. *Here comes tomorrow: living and working in the year 2000.* Princeton, N.J.: Dow Jones. 1967. 196 p. $4.50.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in December 1967

The December increase of 102,000 (2.0 percent) in the number of persons receiving maintenance payments under aid to families with dependent children approximated the largest monthly increase previously on record--that for December 1964--and brought the total number aided under this program to 5,309,000. The effect of seasonal influences is reflected most clearly by the fact that 34,000 of the national rise in recipients in December occurred in the unemployed-parent segment of the program, compared with an increase of only 8,000 in that segment in November. The increase in the basic program also was larger in December than in November, however--68,000 compared with 51,000. For December 1967, 50 States reported increases in total recipients of aid to families with dependent children, with such increases ranging up to 13,000 in New York and 19,000 in California. Three-fourths of the New York increase was in the basic program, but the California increase was concentrated to the same extent in the unemployed-parent segment.

In general assistance, a rise of 23,900 recipients (3.2 percent) brought the total in December to 782,000--the largest number for any month in 1967. About 7 of every 10 States shared in the increase. For aid to the permanently and totally disabled there was an increase of 5,400 recipients or 0.8 percent. In old-age assistance and aid to the blind the numbers of recipients declined slightly between November and December.

Total expenditures, including vendor payments for medical care, were $713.5 million in December--$4.1 million less than in November. Vendor payments for medical care dropped $13.0 million, mainly because of the decrease of $20.0 million in bills paid for hospital care in New York. Nationally, money payments rose $8.9 million, reflecting primarily the increase of $5.8 million in aid to families with dependent children. California and New York, with increases of $1.5 million and $1.6 million, respectively, contributed most to the increase in payments under that program. In California, higher assistance standards--$3 per recipient in old-age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and $4 in aid to the blind--resulted in larger expenditures that had a significant effect on the national totals. Thus, the California increase of $874,000 in old-age assistance was largely responsible for the net increase of $840,000 nationally for old-age assistance. More than half the net national increases in aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled occurred in California.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, December 1966-December 1967[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance													
1966														
December	$582,219	$385,414	$361,426	$141,084	$7,268	$43,920	$169,155	$23,988	$196,805	$190,513	$165,372	$5,087	$20,054	$6,292
1967														
January	568,690	389,316	364,487	140,202	7,217	44,131	172,937	24,829	179,373	174,103	148,367	5,206	20,531	5,270
February	569,489	389,524	364,324	140,204	7,212	44,670	172,237	25,200	179,966	174,451	144,526	5,082	24,842	5,515
March	620,248	400,905	374,008	140,758	7,242	45,433	180,575	26,897	219,343	213,891	186,450	5,027	22,414	5,452
April	632,595	401,616	375,808	140,406	7,242	46,024	182,136	25,808	230,979	225,417	197,895	5,033	22,489	5,562
May	625,654	403,515	377,840	140,858	7,255	46,691	183,036	25,675	222,138	217,023	188,743	5,018	23,262	5,115
June	635,363	405,403	379,629	140,563	7,255	47,254	184,577	25,774	229,960	224,697	196,721	4,649	23,327	5,263
July	629,752	408,221	382,390	141,668	7,295	47,951	185,476	25,831	221,531	217,203	190,454	6,472	20,277	4,328
August	679,299	416,841	389,058	142,132	7,348	49,057	190,521	27,773	262,457	257,309	232,030	5,023	20,256	5,148
September	673,218	423,307	394,979	141,645	7,365	49,610	196,359	28,328	249,910	245,205	223,794	5,173	16,238	4,706
October	705,104	432,643	403,457	143,640	7,400	50,575	201,845	29,186	272,461	267,259	248,896	5,013	14,333	4,217
November	717,551	436,588	407,046	144,585	7,406	51,124	203,931	29,542	280,963	276,384	258,077	5,151	13,156	4,579
December	713,495	445,510	414,689	145,425	7,474	52,054	209,736	30,821	267,985	263,296	244,796	4,920	13,580	4,688
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1966														
December	+0.9	+2.1	+1.8	+0.6	+0.8	+2.0	+2.7	+6.6	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	-3.0	+0.1	-19.3
1967														
January	-2.3	+1.0	+.8	-.6	-.7	+.5	+2.0	+3.8	-9.2	-8.6	-10.3	+2.3	+2.4	-16.2
February	+.1	+.1	(7/)	(8/)	-.1	+1.2	-.4	+1.5	+.3	+.2	-2.6	-2.4	+21.1	+4.6
March	+8.9	+2.9	+2.7	+.4	+.4	+1.7	+.4	+6.7	+22.6	+22.1	+29.0	-1.1	-9.8	-1.1
April	+2.0	+.2	+.5	-.2	0	+1.3	+.9	-4.1	+5.3	+5.4	+6.1	+.1	+.3	+2.0
May	-1.1	+.5	+.5	+.3	+.2	+1.4	+.5	-.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.6	-.3	+3.4	-8.0
June	+1.6	+.5	+.5	-.2	0	+1.2	+.8	+.4	+3.5	+3.5	+4.2	-7.4	+.3	+2.9
July	-.9	+.7	+.7	+.8	+.5	+1.5	+.5	+.2	-3.7	-3.3	-3.2	+39.2	-13.1	-17.8
August	+7.9	+2.1	+1.7	+.3	+.7	+2.3	+2.7	+7.5	+18.5	+18.2	+21.8	-22.4	-.1	+18.9
September	-.9	+1.6	+1.5	-.3	+.2	+1.1	+3.1	+2.0	-4.8	-4.7	-3.5	+3.0	-19.8	-8.6
October	+4.7	+2.2	+2.1	+1.4	+.5	+1.9	+2.8	+3.0	+9.0	+9.0	+11.2	-3.1	-11.7	-10.4
November	+1.8	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.1	+1.1	+1.0	+1.2	+3.1	+3.4	+3.7	+2.8	-8.2	+8.6
December	-.6	+2.0	+1.9	+.6	+.9	+1.8	+2.8	+4.3	-4.6	-4.7	-5.1	-4.5	+3.2	+2.4
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1967														
December	+22.5	+15.6	+14.7	+3.1	+2.8	+18.5	+24.0	+28.9	+36.2	+38.2	+48.0	-3.3	-32.3	-25.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky beginning February 1967, and Puerto Rico beginning May 1967; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, December 1966-December 1967[1]

available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, December 1966-December 1967[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
		Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
	Total	Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1966										
December	7,410	2,745	2,073	83.7	588	1,127	4,666	3,526	301	663
1967										
January	7,489	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,144	4,748	3,582	312	691
February	7,559	2,742	2,066	83.3	592	1,160	4,817	3,630	313	700
March	7,652	2,747	2,066	83.3	597	1,180	4,906	3,692	324	720
April	7,695	2,750	2,064	83.1	602	1,193	4,945	3,720	317	687
May	7,730	2,758	2,066	83.1	609	1,202	4,973	3,739	314	675
June	7,740	2,763	2,065	83.0	615	1,208	4,977	3,744	310	664
July	7,742	2,764	2,062	82.8	618	1,212	4,978	3,745	313	678
August	7,834	2,776	2,068	82.9	625	1,232	5,058	3,803	332	726
September	7,879	2,777	2,065	82.8	629	1,244	5,102	3,838	333	729
October	7,937	2,788	2,070	82.8	636	1,258	5,148	3,871	335	735
November	8,004	2,797	2,074	82.8	640	1,273	5,207	3,907	342	758
December	8,111	2,802	2,073	82.6	646	1,297	5,309	3,986	352	782
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1966										
December	+1.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	+0.5	+1.7	+2.1	+1.9	+4.8	+8.5
1967										
January	+1.1	-.1	-.2	-.2	+.4	+1.6	+1.8	+1.6	+4.0	+4.9
February	+.9	0	-.1	-.3	+.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+.4	+1.4
March	+1.2	+.2	0	0	+.9	+1.7	+1.8	+1.7	+3.3	+2.9
April	+.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.2	+.9	+.9	-1.9	-4.7
May	+.5	+.3	+.1	-.1	+1.1	+.8	+.5	+.5	-1.1	-1.7
June	+.1	+.1	(5/)	-.1	+.9	+.5	+.1	+.1	-1.2	-1.7
July	(6/)	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.6	+.3	(6/)	+.1	+.7	+2.2
August	+1.2	+.4	+.3	+.1	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+1.5	+6.2	+7.0
September	+.6	(5/)	-.1	-.2	+.7	+1.0	+.9	+.9	+.4	+.5
October	+.7	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.1	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.8
November	+.8	+.3	+.2	0	+.7	+1.2	+1.1	+.9	+1.9	+3.1
December	+1.3	+.2	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.9	+2.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.2
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1967										
December	+9.5	+2.1	(5/)	-1.3	+9.9	+15.1	+13.8	+13.0	+17.9	+19.0

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky beginning February 1967, and Puerto Rico beginning May 1967; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs, and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	November 1967 in--		December 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,073,000	$145,425,000	$70.15	-0.1	+0.6	(3/)	+3.1
Ala.....	115,000	7,226,000	63.05	+.2	+.2	+1.9	+5.7
Alaska 4/.....	1,400	107,000	75.50	+.4	+3.2	+4.0	+10.9
Ariz.....	12,900	730,000	56.60	+.2	+.1	-.3	-.5
Ark. 4/.....	65,100	3,877,000	59.55	-.2	-.2	+3.8	+2.5
Calif.....	293,000	30,734,000	104.95	+.2	+2.9	+2.6	+3.9
Colo. 2/.....	40,600	3,286,000	80.95	-.2	-.3	-2.1	-4.3
Conn.....	7,300	578,000	79.10	-.2	+2.3	+24.1	+38.1
Del.....	1,800	116,000	64.65	-1.0	+1.0	+8.2	+10.1
D. C.....	2,300	167,000	73.15	+.2	+.2	+3.1	+19.8
Fla. 4/.....	74,100	3,713,000	50.10	-.3	-.4	-6.1	-4.3
Ga. 4/.....	92,500	4,807,000	51.95	-1.5	-.9	-1.5	+7.3
Guam.....	200	10,500	53.05	0	+1.8	+8.2	+58.6
Hawaii 4/.....	1,800	148,000	81.55	+.8	+2.6	+12.6	+17.4
Idaho.....	3,700	248,000	67.40	-.6	-.6	-6.3	+.3
Ill. 4/.....	39,000	2,566,000	65.80	(3/)	+.8	-2.1	+.8
Ind.....	19,300	926,000	47.90	-.2	+3.7	+1.7	-1.9
Iowa.....	24,300	2,518,000	103.50	-.6	-.6	-.6	+82.6
Kans. 4/.....	17,200	1,494,000	86.80	-.4	+.4	-4.1	+3.1
Ky. 4/.....	61,500	3,467,000	56.35	-.1	-.1	+3.6	+4.1
La.....	125,000	9,145,000	73.35	-.1	-.1	+.3	-.3
Maine 4/.....	10,300	551,000	53.45	+.2	+.4	+3.5	+.5
Md. 4/.....	8,000	490,000	61.55	+.2	(3/)	-2.3	+6.7
Mass.....	49,100	4,003,000	81.45	-.4	-1.1	-3.0	-.1
Mich.....	39,900	2,767,000	69.40	-.1	+.4	+.4	-4.0
Minn.....	25,400	1,662,000	65.40	-.6	-.5	-11.7	+1.8
Miss.....	75,700	2,911,000	38.45	-.2	-.4	+2.0	+.5
Mo.....	94,100	6,772,000	71.95	+.3	+.1	+3.6	+9.7
Mont.....	3,900	254,000	64.85	+.6	+.6	-4.2	-2.7
Nebr. 4/.....	8,700	512,000	58.80	-.1	+.3	-21.0	-1.3
Nev.....	2,500	182,000	73.50	-3.9	-2.7	+2.2	-.5
N. H.....	3,900	464,000	120.55	-9.6	+.8	-8.7	+10.4
N. J.....	14,200	1,083,000	76.30	+1.0	+1.9	+4.2	+14.5
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,800	555,000	56.85	+.6	+.2	+4.4	+2.5
N. Y. 4/.....	74,200	6,840,000	92.15	+1.1	+1.9	+10.6	+24.1
N. C.....	39,600	2,530,000	63.95	(3/)	+.2	-.5	+10.7
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,300	344,000	80.35	+.1	+.7	-3.8	+2.8
Ohio.....	65,400	4,244,000	64.90	-.6	-1.2	-11.7	-27.5
Okla. 4/.....	80,100	5,921,000	73.95	-.5	-.6	-.9	-3.1
Oreg.....	9,400	561,000	59.45	-.3	-3.8	-16.7	-.6
Pa.....	44,500	3,339,000	75.00	+.2	+.1	+1.2	+1.9
P. R. 4/.....	23,400	211,000	9.00	-1.2	(5/)	-9.4	-5.4
R. I. 4/.....	4,400	271,000	61.30	-1.2	+.6	-10.2	-5.3
S. C.....	22,100	987,000	44.70	-.1	-.1	-3.7	+4.0
S. Dak.....	5,200	341,000	66.10	-2.5	-2.1	-5.8	+1.9
Tenn.....	50,300	2,622,000	52.10	+1.1	+.6	+9.9	+6.0
Tex.....	230,000	14,225,000	61.90	+.3	-.1	+.3	+.7
Utah.....	4,500	256,000	57.45	-1.2	-3.5	-5.9	+1.8
Vt. 4/.....	4,300	306,000	71.40	+.4	+.3	+1.3	+13.7
V. I.....	390	13,700	35.00	-1.8	-9.8	-4.6	-11.6
Va.....	11,300	631,000	55.90	(3/)	+.2	+.7	+7.2
Wash.....	26,000	1,765,000	67.95	-.2	-1.0	-4.3	+3.9
W. Va.....	12,000	697,000	58.35	+.3	+.5	-7.6	+19.2
Wis.....	16,800	1,085,000	64.70	-.2	-.9	-8.0	+5.8
Wyo.....	2,100	162,000	77.25	-.5	+.2	-8.2	+1.8

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $342,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	November 1967 in--		December 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/.....	82,600	$7,474,000	$90.45	-0.2	+0.9	-1.3	+2.8
Ala.....	1,900	132,000	70.65	+.4	+.4	+2.6	+3.7
Alaska 4/.....	98	9,300	94.55	(5/)	(5/)	-4.9	+8.2
Ariz.....	680	48,200	70.95	-1.3	-.9	-6.9	-6.4
Ark. 4/.....	1,900	136,000	70.25	+.2	-.2	+2.1	+.5
Calif. 2/.....	12,500	1,711,000	136.85	(6/)	+2.3	-.1	+3.1
Colo.....	210	14,600	70.30	-1.0	-3.0	-8.8	-11.3
Conn.....	260	22,100	85.50	0	-.6	-4.8	+3.8
Del. 7/.....	340	28,300	83.40	---	---	---	---
D. C.....	190	16,600	88.00	-1.6	-.3	-5.5	+9.5
Fla. 4/.....	2,500	160,000	63.90	-.4	-.7	-3.8	-2.2
Ga. 4/.....	3,200	196,000	62.10	-.1	(6/)	-.2	+7.7
Guam.....	6	290	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Hawaii 4/.....	79	7,800	98.90	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho.....	110	8,800	78.95	0	+.6	-5.1	+2.3
Ill. 4/.....	1,800	152,000	82.55	-.8	(6/)	-6.2	+2.3
Ind.....	1,500	99,900	64.65	+1.4	-.4	-1.0	-1.2
Iowa.....	1,100	115,000	108.40	+.2	+.4	+.4	+17.2
Kans. 4/.....	400	37,000	91.55	-1.7	-.8	-3.6	-.7
Ky. 4/.....	2,600	183,000	70.25	+.3	+.4	+4.5	+4.4
La.....	2,500	195,000	76.85	-.2	-.3	+.2	+1.3
Maine 4/.....	230	16,600	73.45	+.4	-.2	-.4	-2.3
Md. 4/.....	350	29,200	83.65	+1.5	+.8	+1.7	+17.1
Mass.....	2,400	294,000	122.65	+.4	(6/)	+4.7	+4.4
Mich.....	1,500	126,000	86.40	-.2	+.6	-1.8	+3.2
Minn.....	820	67,500	82.10	-1.1	-.9	-5.8	+5.0
Miss.....	2,400	111,000	45.60	-.6	-.7	-.8	-1.8
Mo. 2/.....	3,900	338,000	86.40	+.2	+.4	-4.6	+3.1
Mont.....	180	14,200	79.75	+1.7	+3.7	-10.1	-3.8
Nebr. 4/.....	370	31,400	84.75	-.5	+2.8	-22.3	+3.4
Nev.....	160	15,000	95.95	0	+.1	-5.5	-12.6
N. H.....	240	26,300	109.10	-2.8	-.3	+.8	+.4
N. J.....	900	82,100	90.75	-.7	+.3	+2.1	+9.6
N. Mex. 4/.....	370	27,600	75.25	+.3	+.7	+6.4	+10.2
N. Y. 4/.....	3,200	366,000	115.50	+.1	+4.9	+2.9	+19.3
N. C.....	4,700	358,000	76.30	-.1	-.1	+.4	+7.4
N. Dak. 4/.....	82	7,200	87.45	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio.....	2,900	210,000	72.80	-.1	-.3	-4.6	-10.4
Okla. 4/.....	1,500	158,000	104.10	-1.4	-1.2	-2.6	-3.9
Oreg.....	510	44,100	87.00	+.6	-6.6	+6.7	+7.0
Pa. 3/.....	9,800	1,069,000	108.90	-.2	-.7	-1.7	-1.3
P. R. 4/.....	910	8,300	9.05	-4.3	-3.5	-21.8	-19.3
R. I. 4/.....	120	9,400	78.85	+1.7	+1.2	+8.2	+17.6
S. C.....	1,900	113,000	58.55	-.1	-.1	+2.1	+7.4
S. Dak.....	110	10,100	89.50	-2.6	+2.0	+1.8	+14.0
Tenn.....	1,800	124,000	68.10	-.2	+.5	-1.2	+1.0
Tex.....	4,200	313,000	74.35	-.2	-.7	-1.2	-.3
Utah.....	140	8,800	64.65	-3.5	-5.4	-8.1	+.6
Vt. 4/.....	110	9,300	84.35	0	+3.4	+3.8	+21.4
V. I.....	9	340	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	1,100	82,600	75.00	-.2	+1.1	+.1	+8.6
Wash.....	450	43,400	87.10	-.4	+.5	-6.2	+9.9
W. Va.....	630	35,100	55.65	-.2	+.2	-12.2	+5.2
Wis.....	600	49,900	83.70	+.3	+2.7	-4.8	+9.0
Wyo.....	48	3,800	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $24,400 to 150 recipients and Missouri, $47,300 to 540 recipients.
3/ Does not include $573,000 to an estimated, 7,700 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
7/ Data for November; December data not reported.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1967[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	November 1967 in--		December 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	646,000	$52,054,000	$80.60	+0.8	+1.8	+9.9	+18.5
Ala.....	15,700	782,000	49.90	+.5	+.5	+3.7	+14.7
Alaska 2/....	410	36,200	88.65	+3.3	+9.8	+28.7	+53.4
Ariz.....	6,000	393,000	65.75	+1.4	0	+24.4	+23.7
Ark. 2/.....	11,600	739,000	63.85	+.2	+.2	+10.2	+8.8
Calif.....	119,000	14,187,000	119.40	+1.3	+3.4	+21.7	+28.7
Colo.....	7,000	455,000	64.60	+.7	+1.5	+5.0	+5.9
Conn.....	4,900	462,000	95.15	+1.0	+2.4	-15.4	-.4
Del.....	1,000	91,800	91.95	-.2	+2.8	+50.1	+55.0
D. C.....	4,200	360,000	86.65	+.8	+.7	+17.9	+29.8
Fla. 2/.....	20,800	1,268,000	60.90	+.3	+.3	+1.6	+3.8
Ga. 2/.....	28,800	1,748,000	60.70	+.2	+.6	+3.8	+12.8
Guam.....	41	2,300	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii 2/....	1,500	161,000	107.20	-.3	(4/)	+16.0	+17.2
Idaho.....	2,600	195,000	74.35	+1.1	+1.3	-2.1	+14.5
Ill. 2/.....	31,700	2,615,000	82.60	+1.1	+2.6	+5.8	+12.7
Ind.....	2,800	137,000	48.50	+4.7	+3.2	+42.2	+37.0
Iowa.....	2,200	275,000	127.20	+1.1	+.4	+27.2	+151.3
Kans. 2/.....	5,700	637,000	112.05	+.5	+.7	+7.7	+14.7
Ky. 2/.....	14,600	1,032,000	70.70	+.6	+.6	+13.2	+15.1
La.....	22,600	1,194,000	52.75	+.1	+.3	+5.6	+7.5
Maine 2/.....	2,600	192,000	74.10	+1.6	+1.6	+14.4	+18.4
Md. 2/.....	11,900	924,000	77.55	+1.8	+1.9	+32.0	+41.5
Mass.....	14,100	1,308,000	92.60	+.6	+1.1	+9.5	+17.9
Mich.....	18,000	1,522,000	84.60	+1.7	+2.5	+18.2	+20.4
Minn.....	8,000	636,000	79.05	+1.5	+2.4	+25.0	+40.2
Miss.....	22,100	1,008,000	45.70	-.1	-.4	+4.9	+5.9
Mo.....	16,900	1,274,000	75.35	+.3	-1.0	+5.4	+9.0
Mont.....	1,500	112,000	76.80	+1.0	+.6	-2.2	+7.6
Nebr. 2/.....	3,400	236,000	70.15	+1.1	+4.5	+11.4	+30.4
N. H.....	700	70,500	100.10	-2.6	+1.2	+4.1	+16.2
N. J.....	9,600	860,000	89.75	+.9	+1.5	+8.0	+19.5
N. Mex. 2/...	5,200	361,000	69.95	+1.6	+1.7	+18.0	+17.3
N. Y. 2/.....	39,400	4,006,000	101.55	+.9	+3.9	+11.3	+20.5
N. C.....	23,400	1,617,000	69.05	+.5	+1.0	+3.5	+12.5
N. Dak. 2/...	1,800	159,000	87.15	+.8	+2.9	+8.4	+17.4
Ohio.....	22,400	1,646,000	73.35	+1.0	+.8	+7.7	+9.0
Okla. 2/.....	19,900	1,874,000	94.35	+.5	+.3	+12.1	+10.6
Oreg.....	5,300	412,000	78.20	+.7	-2.0	+2.3	+7.0
Pa.....	25,900	1,876,000	72.45	-.2	-.4	+15.5	+9.1
P. R. 2/.....	12,600	112,000	8.90	-.5	+1.5	-28.1	-26.1
R. I. 2/.....	3,300	268,000	81.15	+.3	+1.1	+11.0	+16.7
S. C.....	9,400	489,000	52.20	-.1	+.1	+.6	+9.6
S. Dak.....	1,300	87,100	68.30	-1.2	+.7	+2.7	+11.0
Tenn.....	17,400	1,148,000	65.85	+1.6	+1.6	+13.9	+15.6
Tex.....	12,400	785,000	63.45	+2.0	+.1	+12.1	+17.2
Utah.....	3,700	228,000	61.60	+1.8	-.8	+10.8	+19.9
Vt. 2/.....	1,400	117,000	84.40	+.5	+1.4	+14.7	+28.0
V. I.....	59	2,400	40.35	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	7,200	473,000	66.15	+.3	+1.0	+5.5	+12.3
Wash.....	10,000	775,000	77.45	+1.4	+1.3	-1.0	+27.0
W. Va.....	6,100	331,000	54.10	+1.1	+1.6	+4.4	+30.2
Wis.....	5,300	316,000	59.85	+4.8	+1.0	+19.2	+20.8
Wyo.....	840	61,900	73.30	+3.3	+2.9	+11.6	+15.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		November 1967 in--		December 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	1,297,000	5,309,000	3,986,000	$209,736,000	$161.70	$39.50	+2.0	+2.8	+13.8	+24.0
Ala.....	18,200	75,400	60,200	1,169,000	64.35	15.50	+1.9	+2.1	+6.2	+30.3
Alaska.....	1,400	5,200	3,900	180,000	128.25	35.00	+2.9	+2.5	+4.9	+4.7
Ariz.....	10,300	43,500	33,200	1,238,000	120.30	28.45	+1.7	+1.5	+2.9	+4.0
Ark.....	9,400	38,700	29,300	757,000	80.90	19.55	+1.0	+1.0	+15.4	+15.6
Calif. 3/....	194,000	769,000	562,000	35,114,000	180.90	45.70	+2.5	+4.4	+8.4	+12.3
Colo. 3/.....	14,200	54,800	41,800	2,064,000	145.40	37.65	+1.4	+1.5	+6.4	+7.8
Conn. 3/.....	15,700	62,300	46,600	3,396,000	216.50	54.50	+3.8	+1.0	+22.0	+36.9
Del. 3/.....	3,900	16,500	12,500	530,000	134.60	32.05	+2.6	+2.3	+24.1	+30.6
D. C.....	5,500	25,200	20,100	974,000	178.40	38.70	+.8	+1.4	+9.5	+26.7
Fla.....	37,500	148,000	118,000	2,261,000	60.30	15.30	+.5	+.2	+7.3	+7.2
Ga.....	26,600	105,000	80,800	2,656,000	100.05	25.35	+1.9	+1.8	+17.0	+25.5
Guam.....	180	880	740	33,900	192.75	38.35	+.9	+5.1	+10.3	+156.8
Hawaii 3/....	4,700	19,800	14,500	866,000	185.90	43.75	+.5	+.9	+19.8	+24.9
Idaho.....	3,100	11,600	8,400	547,000	178.80	47.00	+1.0	+1.3	+11.4	+21.5
Ill. 3/.....	59,400	275,000	215,000	12,219,000	205.60	44.50	+1.7	+3.9	+11.1	+17.8
Ind.....	12,300	51,400	38,900	1,679,000	136.20	32.65	+.6	+1.2	+10.7	+32.3
Iowa.....	12,300	47,700	34,800	2,363,000	192.80	49.55	+1.7	+1.7	+9.2	+38.1
Kans. 3/.....	9,600	39,800	30,900	1,717,000	178.20	43.10	+4.3	+1.4	+13.8	+13.9
Ky.....	26,900	106,000	77,100	3,001,000	111.45	28.20	+.6	+.7	+23.2	+24.5
La.....	28,300	124,000	95,400	2,978,000	105.15	24.05	+.8	+1.0	+11.3	+12.0
Maine.....	5,900	21,900	16,000	654,000	111.30	29.85	+1.0	+1.2	+10.1	+10.6
Md. 3/.....	26,800	108,000	82,800	4,180,000	156.10	38.85	+2.2	+2.3	+13.8	+22.3
Mass. 3/.....	37,000	138,000	103,000	7,713,000	208.40	55.90	+2.3	+1.8	+25.5	+34.0
Mich. 3/.....	44,400	183,000	137,000	8,111,000	182.80	44.40	+2.1	+2.4	+19.0	+38.0
Minn.....	16,100	59,000	45,700	3,165,000	196.30	53.70	+.9	+1.1	+9.7	+24.7
Miss.....	23,900	99,200	80,700	832,000	34.90	8.40	+.5	+.7	+13.6	+3.0
Mo.....	26,800	112,000	86,200	2,772,000	103.40	24.80	+1.5	+1.4	+3.7	+3.0
Mont.....	2,500	9,700	7,400	354,000	138.85	36.60	(4/)	-4.6	+12.5	+12.3
Nebr. 3/.....	5,800	23,200	17,800	848,000	146.80	36.60	+2.3	+1.7	+17.2	+46.1
Nev.....	1,900	7,400	5,600	224,000	121.25	30.30	-2.8	-2.9	+15.6	+12.5
N. H.....	1,400	5,800	4,400	243,000	173.95	42.00	-.6	+2.4	+9.4	+12.5
N. J.....	36,200	145,000	110,000	8,325,000	229.95	57.45	+1.7	+2.1	+19.3	+35.8
N. Mex.....	9,400	38,300	28,900	1,178,000	125.15	30.75	+1.2	+1.5	+17.2	+20.5
N. Y. 3/.....	197,000	786,000	575,000	47,760,000	242.50	60.75	+1.7	+3.5	+24.8	+37.7
N. C.....	26,100	107,000	81,000	2,727,000	104.45	25.45	+.8	+1.1	+.2	+5.4
N. Dak.....	2,300	9,400	7,100	445,000	191.85	47.40	+.4	+1.3	+11.1	+15.9
Ohio 3/.....	53,700	222,000	166,000	8,122,000	151.35	36.55	+3.4	+2.5	+17.6	+29.7
Okla. 3/.....	23,000	90,100	67,700	3,095,000	134.35	34.35	+.9	+.9	+9.7	+8.1
Oreg. 3/.....	10,600	41,600	29,600	1,637,000	155.10	39.30	+4.6	+1.3	+22.4	+22.8
Pa. 3/.....	67,800	291,000	214,000	11,230,000	165.55	38.55	+2.7	+3.3	+15.6	+20.9
P. R.....	36,500	178,000	135,000	935,000	25.60	5.25	+.5	+1.8	-.1	+25.2
R. I. 3/.....	7,500	29,200	21,500	1,311,000	174.25	44.85	+.3	+.5	+14.4	+24.0
S. C.....	7,100	27,800	22,500	519,000	73.10	18.65	+1.6	+1.9	+10.9	+29.7
S. Dak.....	3,600	13,500	10,100	559,000	154.20	41.50	-2.2	-1.9	+6.8	+19.5
Tenn.....	24,200	96,500	74,200	2,545,000	105.30	26.40	+1.6	+.1	+12.4	+12.8
Tex.....	27,000	121,000	94,300	2,586,000	95.60	21.30	+3.7	+2.5	+17.9	+18.1
Utah 3/.....	7,000	28,000	19,900	996,000	143.15	35.60	+3.0	+1.2	+25.3	+21.8
Vt.....	2,200	8,200	5,900	362,000	166.25	44.25	+2.6	+4.5	+32.0	+100.3
V. I.....	400	1,600	1,300	44,700	110.45	28.25	+2.5	+4.0	+20.2	+66.8
Va.....	13,900	58,000	44,500	1,745,000	125.95	30.10	+1.8	+2.4	+14.0	+22.4
Wash. 3/.....	18,100	70,000	49,800	3,175,000	175.80	45.35	+11.3	+10.1	+23.0	+38.5
W. Va. 3/....	21,000	96,400	67,600	2,446,000	116.30	25.40	-.1	+.1	-1.2	+5.2
Wis. 3/.....	15,300	60,700	46,000	2,983,000	195.15	49.20	+3.3	+2.4	+22.8	+33.8
Wyo.....	1,200	4,500	3,400	172,000	140.60	37.85	+2.3	+3.1	+3.0	+7.8

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, December 1967[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		November 1967	December 1966							
Total	3/ $267,905,000	-4.6	+36.2	3/ $244,796,000	$4,920,000	$8,617,000	$247,000	$2,778,000	$1,938,000	$4,688,000
Ala.	1,386,000	+6.0	+35.0	---	440	1,277,000	4,500	124,000	---	---
Alaska 4/	153,000	+10.9	+.7	---	---	44,700	970	33,500	---	73,400
Ariz.	142,000	-7.8	-4.1	---	720	141,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,748,000	+.9	+28.2	---	118,000	1,126,000	29,100	390,800	84,400	---
Calif.	43,306,000	+13.6	+80.5	43,306,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,104,000	+2.3	+13.9	---	5/ 1,168,000	471,000	5,100	163,000	230,000	67,200
Conn.	4,069,000	+33.6	+48.6	4,069,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	212,000	-21.2	(6/)	212,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	83,800	-89.0	-85.2	---	19,600	930	240	1,700	980	400
Fla. 4/	1,977,000	+.9	+4.3	---	---	1,565,000	20,600	260,000	131,000	---
Ga. 4/	3,177,000	+59.2	+112.5	3,177,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam 7/	7,100	---	---	---	300	1,300	---	4,000	1,600	---
Hawaii	868,000	+1.1	+87.8	771,000	---	---	---	---	---	91,400
Idaho	514,000	-.8	+13.2	514,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	12,203,000	-10.6	+63.5	11,168,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,035,000
Ind.	2,413,000	+5.6	+45.1	---	323,000	1,235,000	81,300	382,000	392,000	---
Iowa	550,000	-43.2	-71.9	399,000	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 151,000
Kans.	1,583,000	-9.1	+13.4	1,583,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	3,534,000	+56.5	+72.8	3,534,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	3,261,000	-3.4	+32.3	3,194,000	---	---	---	---	---	66,600
Maine	987,000	+6.2	+6.8	907,000	---	---	---	---	---	80,100
Md.	4,353,000	-8.2	+38.9	4,353,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	15,662,000	+.6	+62.9	15,352,000	---	---	---	---	---	310,000
Mich.	13,093,000	+6.3	+67.9	12,979,000	---	---	---	---	---	114,000
Minn.	6,483,000	-7.4	+13.1	6,293,000	---	---	---	---	---	190,000
Miss.	859,000	-2.7	+676.1	---	---	843,000	1,700	44,700	---	---
Mo.	870,000	+43.6	-18.5	870,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	757,000	-12.1	+23.1	505,000	---	---	---	---	---	252,000
Nebr.	1,768,000	+22.0	+7.0	1,768,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	366,000	-33.3	+69.4	366,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	205,000	+23.5	-1.4	205,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,295,000	+.8	+66.7	---	5/ 2,907,000	173,000	14,600	369,000	507,000	324,000
N. Mex.	1,349,000	+2.4	+99.0	1,302,000	---	---	---	---	---	47,000
N. Y.	74,970,000	-19.5	+32.1	74,970,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,604,000	+9.7	+13.0	---	126,000	356,000	27,300	614,000	397,000	83,400
N. Dak.	906,000	+7.1	+45.9	900,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,100
Ohio	7,145,000	+1.4	+107.3	5,917,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,228,000
Okla.	5,058,000	-2.3	-19.8	5,058,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,393,000	-9.1	+27.2	1,256,000	---	---	---	---	---	137,000
Pa.	12,022,000	-2.5	+28.0	12,022,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	3,028,000	-1.4	---	3,028,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,195,000	-6.2	+136.8	2,074,000	---	---	---	---	---	121,000
S. C.	798,000	+2.5	+35.6	---	---	545,000	39,400	167,000	32,200	8,200
S. Dak.	605,000	+4.1	+28.7	532,000	---	---	---	---	---	72,900
Tenn.	1,316,000	-2.4	+33.7	---	183,000	1,007,000	3,700	48,800	73,300	---
Tex.	9,476,000	+11.1	+167.0	9,476,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	762,000	-22.4	+11.6	737,000	---	---	---	---	---	5,100
Vt.	468,000	-3.3	+96.5	468,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	844,000	+1.6	+33.5	---	73,900	451,000	18,000	176,000	88,300	36,800
Wash.	3,605,000	-13.0	+8.4	3,605,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	593,000	-46.5	-30.3	563,000	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
Wis.	7,394,000	-11.6	+58.1	7,293,000	---	---	---	---	---	101,000
Wyo.	147,000	-41.7	+20.5	90,500	---	---	---	---	---	56,500

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Data not reported by Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
7/ Data estimated.
8/ Partly estimated.

Table 8. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, December 1967[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total 3/	$263,296,000	$248,291,000	$15,007,000
Title XIX States 3/	244,796,000	233,194,000	11,604,000
Other States	18,500,000	15,097,000	3,403,000
Title XIX States			
Calif.	43,306,000	41,595,000	1,711,000
Conn.	4,069,000	4,069,000	---
Del.	212,000	212,000	---
Ga.	3,177,000	2,102,000	4/ 1,075,000
Hawaii	771,000	771,000	---
Idaho	514,000	514,000	---
Ill.	11,168,000	11,168,000	---
Iowa	399,000	331,000	68,500
Kans.	1,583,000	1,527,000	55,900
Ky.	3,534,000	3,534,000	---
La.	3,194,000	3,194,000	---
Maine	907,000	867,000	39,300
Md.	4,353,000	4,353,000	---
Mass.	15,352,000	15,302,000	49,500
Mich.	12,939,000	12,939,000	---
Minn.	6,293,000	6,214,000	79,600
Mo.	870,000	870,000	---
Mont.	505,000	493,000	12,200
Nebr.	1,768,000	1,725,000	43,900
Nev.	366,000	366,000	---
N. H.	205,000	191,000	13,200
N. Mex.	1,302,000	1,302,000	---
N. Y.	74,970,000	74,816,000	154,000
N. Dak.	900,000	900,000	---
Ohio	5,917,000	5,917,000	---
Okla.	5,058,000	981,000	2/ 4,077,000
Oreg.	1,256,000	1,256,000	---
Pa.	12,022,000	12,022,000	---
P. R.	3,028,000	3,028,000	---
R. I.	2,074,000	2,074,000	---
S. Dak.	532,000	532,000	---
Tex.	9,476,000	5,288,000	2/ 4,189,000
Utah	757,000	757,000	---
Vt.	468,000	455,000	13,100
Wash.	3,605,000	3,603,000	2/ 1,400
W. Va.	563,000	563,000	---
Wis.	7,293,000	7,272,000	20,900
Wyo.	90,500	90,500	---
Other States			
Ala.	1,386,000	1,386,000	---
Alaska	79,100	79,100	---
Ariz.	142,000	105,000	36,900
Ark.	1,748,000	1,550,000	198,000
Colo.	2,038,000	1,701,000	2/ 337,000
D. C.	23,300	23,300	---
Fla.	1,976,000	1,738,000	238,000
Guam 5/	7,100	7,100	---
Ind.	2,414,000	2,175,000	2/ 239,000
Miss.	289,000	289,000	---
N. J.	3,971,000	3,921,000	49,600
N. C.	1,521,000	490,000	2/ 1,031,000
S. C.	783,000	714,000	68,700
Tenn.	1,315,000	184,000	2/ 1,131,000
Va.	808,000	734,000	2/ 73,900

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$1,031,000; Oklahoma-$3,832,000 Tennessee-$956,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado-$226,000; Indiana-$177,000 Texas-$3,518,000; Virginia-$40,300; and Washington-$1,400.
3/ Data not reported by the Virgin Islands.
4/ Represents data for months of October, November, December, and January.
5/ Data estimated.

Table 9. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		November 1967 in--		December 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	352,000	782,000	$30,821,000	$87.65	$39.40	+3.2	+4.3	+19.0	+28.9
Ala.	68	68	980	14.50	14.50	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	220	720	14,000	65.15	19.45	+12.7	-14.2	+.3	+16.9
Ariz.	2,400	9,100	102,000	42.70	11.30	+94.5	+32.0	+72.7	-10.2
Ark.	270	1,000	3,700	13.90	3.70	-5.9	-6.2	-32.3	-44.4
Calif.	30,900	56,800	2,306,000	74.50	40.55	+11.1	+4.0	+24.9	+22.9
Colo.	1,400	4,500	48,900	36.10	10.95	+19.5	+10.7	-5.9	-11.8
Conn. 4/	5,100	14,100	431,000	85.40	30.55	+3.0	+4.4	+12.7	+14.0
Del.	1,700	3,500	98,700	58.30	28.00	+.2	+7.7	+30.1	+29.6
D. C.	1,000	1,100	88,700	88.35	80.25	+1.1	-5.8	+1.7	+12.4
Fla. 4/	7,900	(5/)	248,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,100	5,600	78,800	37.90	14.20	+2.2	-2.1	-15.8	-13.2
Guam	47	76	3,300	(3/)	42.85	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,400	2,500	133,000	93.75	53.50	+4.4	+2.2	+28.6	+27.1
Ill.	23,200	54,000	2,175,000	93.90	40.25	+3.7	-1.0	+16.9	+22.0
Iowa 4/	3,600	8,700	168,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,600	5,800	238,000	89.95	41.00	-3.1	+3.5	+.4	+13.0
La.	6,200	6,800	319,000	51.15	46.70	+.9	+1.3	+.4	-.6
Maine	2,200	7,500	101,000	45.75	13.55	+18.7	+1.4	+14.3	-3.1
Md.	7,000	8,100	581,000	82.65	72.15	+.7	+.5	-19.3	-14.5
Mass.	9,300	21,000	857,000	92.10	40.85	+5.6	+4.2	+31.4	+27.7
Mich.	19,100	64,700	2,314,000	120.95	35.75	-1.0	+10.3	+21.9	+74.3
Minn.	5,900	18,500	540,000	91.50	29.20	+4.7	+2.7	-3.6	+.9
Miss.	1,300	1,600	23,700	18.45	14.85	+3.4	+1.9	+8.0	+13.9
Mo.	9,700	12,500	648,000	66.60	51.90	+3.4	+1.4	+3.2	+.8
Mont.	2,200	8,200	165,000	74.65	20.15	+7.8	-7.9	+138.1	+153.6
Nev. 4/	290	640	14,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	730	2,300	56,700	78.10	24.45	+5.8	+19.8	-10.3	+6.4
N. J. 6/	12,600	38,600	1,727,000	137.60	44.70	+3.4	+11.0	+16.8	+28.9
N. Mex.	530	1,000	27,000	51.20	26.25	+7.5	+3.9	+41.1	+111.7
N. Y.	84,300	176,000	10,445,000	123.95	59.30	+3.6	+5.2	+32.8	+52.8
N. C.	1,700	4,300	44,700	26.25	10.30	+3.9	-2.6	-12.0	-.9
N. Dak.	190	630	10,300	54.10	16.25	-17.1	-12.3	-60.3	-56.7
Ohio	29,400	88,200	2,442,000	83.10	27.70	-5.9	+2.5	+37.1	+22.7
Okla.	5,500	(5/)	66,100	12.05	---	---	+2.2	---	-8.4
Oreg.	2,800	(5/)	149,000	53.55	---	---	-11.5	---	-28.7
Pa.	31,000	39,600	2,350,000	75.85	59.40	+3.1	+3.5	+12.5	+11.4
R. I.	3,500	9,000	265,000	75.20	29.35	-7.2	-20.2	+12.4	+12.3
S. C.	730	890	28,200	38.70	31.80	-2.2	-2.8	-32.2	-20.4
S. Dak.	260	720	9,700	38.00	13.40	-10.6	+3.7	-30.6	-11.7
Tenn.	1,300	3,900	27,900	21.00	7.20	+10.2	-32.1	+40.3	-46.7
Tex.	9,500	(5/)	245,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,300	1,500	106,000	81.55	68.30	+10.4	+16.1	+90.3	+114.6
Vt.	700	(5/)	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	160	170	6,500	39.80	37.70	-2.8	-5.1	-15.3	-13.2
Va.	3,600	7,400	189,000	53.15	25.55	-6.4	-3.2	+11.4	+21.7
Wash.	9,200	16,300	721,000	78.30	44.15	+6.6	+10.6	+6.6	+13.6
W. Va.	1,600	2,500	74,500	46.35	29.35	+7.4	+1.9	-22.6	+5.7
Wis.	4,800	13,000	406,000	84.85	31.35	+4.8	+13.4	+9.3	+21.7
Wyo.	340	1,400	27,400	81.45	19.95	+53.4	+30.7	-8.9	-3.8

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change in fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Data not available.
6/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, December 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		November 1967 in--		December 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	65,400	371,000	250,000	$14,529,000	$222.05	$39.15	+10.1	+12.4	+13.7	+21.7
Calif.....	20,900	120,000	81,600	4,648,000	222.65	38.60	+13.5	+20.4	-.8	-.8
Colo.....	1,000	6,200	4,100	238,000	229.55	38.40	+10.3	+11.4	+18.8	+25.2
Conn.....	540	3,200	2,100	133,000	247.00	42.00	+19.0	+17.3	+39.5	+49.9
Del.....	230	1,300	880	39,700	174.75	30.25	+10.0	+9.6	+27.3	+44.5
Hawaii.....	420	2,400	1,600	99,600	240.00	40.70	+3.9	+7.4	+31.5	+48.8
Ill.....	3,100	19,600	13,600	824,000	268.10	42.00	+2.8	+5.9	+11.7	+20.1
Kans.....	260	1,600	1,100	54,800	213.35	34.50	+15.1	+5.9	+30.5	+34.6
Md.....	500	2,800	1,900	93,600	187.20	32.90	+46.7	+41.4	+31.4	+44.6
Mass.....	600	3,400	2,400	180,000	297.35	52.25	-.3	+2.9	+18.9	+11.1
Mich.....	1,800	11,500	7,900	459,000	254.30	39.95	+12.4	+11.1	+26.9	+56.0
Nebr.....	55	360	260	12,100	219.10	33.20	-2.4	-.9	+3.7	+51.9
N. Y.....	15,700	81,700	55,200	4,113,000	262.05	50.30	+3.8	+4.4	+22.7	+37.2
Ohio.....	3,500	20,600	13,900	680,000	196.45	32.95	+6.9	+5.4	+39.9	+49.8
Okla.....	700	4,100	2,700	135,000	193.15	32.85	+2.4	+2.7	+102.9	+117.3
Oreg.....	1,500	8,700	5,700	309,000	202.40	35.55	+33.2	+35.8	+36.6	+34.6
Pa.....	3,400	19,000	12,500	590,000	176.15	31.05	+16.7	+21.9	+28.8	+37.4
R. I.....	330	1,900	1,300	71,300	214.10	37.45	+5.3	+7.3	+6.8	+20.5
Utah.....	1,500	7,800	5,100	255,000	175.25	32.80	+14.0	+12.4	+58.1	+144.1
Wash.....	2,000	10,700	6,800	395,000	202.25	36.95	+71.4	+74.9	+44.0	+70.6
W. Va.....	6,900	39,700	26,400	1,024,000	148.40	25.80	+.6	+.6	-2.7	+6.6
Wis.....	680	3,900	2,600	176,000	259.40	45.65	+11.6	+11.8	+103.8	+109.8

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, December 1967

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		November 1967 in--		December 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/.	145,000	272,000	$15,139,000	$104.55	$55.65	+3.9	+3.8	+31.8	+38.3
Baltimore.....	6,000	6,900	502,000	83.30	73.15	+.4	-.1	-21.9	-17.4
Boston.....	3,600	6,100	387,000	107.75	63.15	-.1	+4.1	+68.7	+35.3
Buffalo 2/.....	4,000	5,700	415,000	103.40	72.85	+2.2	+9.4	+3.8	+16.7
Chicago.....	14,100	30,900	1,613,000	114.25	52.15	-2.4	-3.0	+29.7	+35.1
Cincinnati 2/.....	5,400	17,800	416,000	76.95	23.45	+8.7	+4.8	+2.0	+12.9
Cleveland.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	1,000	1,100	88,700	88.35	80.25	+1.1	-5.8	+1.7	+12.4
Los Angeles 2/.....	17,300	33,400	1,221,000	70.75	36.55	+16.9	+3.6	+94.9	+45.0
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,600	5,800	239,000	93.20	41.15	+3.2	+9.9	+14.3	+20.2
Minneapolis.....	1,500	3,300	132,000	88.40	39.85	-1.1	+.4	+29.5	-7.1
New Orleans.....	950	1,000	51,400	54.00	49.95	-5.3	+1.2	+21.2	+21.7
New York.....	64,500	128,000	8,191,000	127.00	63.95	+2.7	+5.2	+40.7	+59.7
Philadelphia.....	9,100	13,300	763,000	83.55	57.40	+3.8	+3.6	+23.3	+22.8
Pittsburgh 2/.....	8,100	9,100	633,000	77.80	69.65	+1.6	+2.1	-4.1	-4.6
Rochester.....	790	2,300	76,900	97.70	33.35	+22.4	+10.5	+3.4	+17.9
Saint Louis.....	1,800	2,200	118,000	69.45	54.80	+2.8	+1.2	+10.3	+8.5
San Francisco.....	4,000	5,100	294,000	72.80	57.25	-1.0	+7.7	+.2	+19.3

1/ Data not reported for Cleveland and Detroit. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.

Table 12. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, December 1967

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	301,727	---	23,707,453	---	$1,723,555	$1,785,372
Retired workers and dependents	133,222	---	15,178,408	---	1,160,218	1,176,495
Retired workers	91,995	$91.39	12,019,371	$85.37	1,026,046	1,037,49 3
Wives and husbands 2/	25,951	43.27	2,645,158	44.24	117,020	120,320
Children 3/	15,276	38.94	513,879	33.38	17,152	18,682
Disabled workers and dependents	62,937	---	2,141,159	---	147,877	168,635
Disabled workers	27,352	101.63	1,193,559	98.42	117,466	132,089
Wives and husbands 2/	8,193	36.34	234,720	34.27	8,043	9,774
Children 3/	27,392	33.19	712,880	31.38	22,368	26,772
Survivors of deceased workers	94,499	---	5,659,331	---	390,549	414,611
Widowed mothers	10,274	71.42	496,462	65.84	32,687	35,009
Children 3/	54,050	65.36	2,359,520	62.54	147,572	159,925
Widows and widowers 4/	29,979	78.67	2,769,833	74.99	207,702	216,890
Parents	196	86.59	33,516	77.21	2,588	2,787
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	11,069	---	728,555	---	24,911	25,631
Primary	10,497	---	705,735	34.73	24,513	25,212
Wives	572	---	22,820	17.47	399	420
Lump-sum death payments 6/	100,716	213.58	---	---	---	21,511

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 367,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 95,704 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in January 1968

The number of persons receiving maintenance payments under public assistance programs totaled more than 9 million in January--a rise of 164,000 from the December level. Contributing most to the overall increase was a rise of 126,000 (or 2.4 percent) in the number of people receiving aid to families with dependent children. The upward change in total recipients of aid to families with dependent children was by far the largest monthly increase on record; the largest previously recorded monthly increases--102,000--occurred in December 1967 and December 1964. The continuing impact of seasonal influences was reflected by the fact that more than a third of the total increase in recipients of aid to families with dependent children was in the unemployed-parent segment of the program. Among the States, increases in number of recipients in January ranged up to 21,000 in California and 27,000 in New York. Only 6 States (Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and West Virginia) reported decreases, none of which exceeded 1 percent.

From December to January, the number of persons receiving general assistance rose 35,000 or 4.5 percent, reflecting increases in 4 of every 5 States. For aid to the permanently and totally disabled there was a national rise of 4,800 or 0.7 percent. In both old-age assistance and aid to the blind the number of recipients declined slightly.

Total expenditures for assistance, including medical vendor payments, were $759.6 million--$46.1 million more than in December. More than half the national increase occurred in New York's medical assistance program. The rise in expenditures under that State's title XIX program reflected increases of $19.9 million in bills paid for hospital care, $3.9 million for dental care, and $3.5 million for nursing home care. The largest increase in money payments to recipients--$6.5 million--occurred in aid to families with dependent children. Such payments rose $635,000 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, $178,000 in old-age assistance, and $31,000 in aid to the blind. General assistance programs showed an aggregate increase of $1.8 million.

As in other recent months, California and/or New York accounted for all or a large portion of the national changes in money payments under each program. New York, in order to offset part of the increase in living costs, raised individual payments in January; California had taken such action in December.

In Montana and Utah, the strike in the copper mines, which began in July of last year, continued to have a noticeable effect on programs assisting employable persons. From July to January, the number of persons receiving general assistance in Montana rose 6,800 or 283 percent. In Utah the number of persons assisted under the unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children increased 4,100 or 87 percent, and those receiving general assistance went up 830 or 86 percent.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, January 1967-January 1968[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance													
1967														
January	$568,728	$389,367	$364,487	$140,202	$7,217	$44,131	$172,937	$24,880	$179,361	$174,091	$148,367	$5,206	$20,518	$5,270
February	569,456	389,490	364,324	140,204	7,212	44,670	172,237	25,166	179,966	174,451	144,526	5,082	24,842	5,515
March	620,274	400,931	374,008	140,758	7,242	45,433	180,575	26,923	219,343	213,891	186,450	5,027	22,414	5,452
April	632,602	401,623	375,808	140,406	7,242	46,024	182,136	25,815	230,979	225,417	197,895	5,033	22,489	5,562
May	625,671	403,533	377,840	140,858	7,255	46,691	183,036	25,693	222,138	217,023	188,743	5,018	23,262	5,115
June	635,434	405,474	379,629	140,563	7,255	47,254	184,577	25,845	229,960	224,697	196,721	4,649	23,327	5,263
July	629,752	408,221	382,390	141,668	7,295	47,951	185,476	25,831	221,531	217,203	190,454	6,472	20,277	4,328
August	679,318	416,861	389,058	142,132	7,348	49,057	190,521	27,803	262,457	257,309	232,030	5,023	20,256	5,148
September	673,212	423,302	394,979	141,645	7,365	49,610	196,359	28,323	249,910	245,205	223,794	5,173	16,238	4,706
October	704,775	432,314	403,457	143,640	7,400	50,575	201,845	28,857	272,461	267,259	248,896	5,013	14,333	4,217
November	717,552	436,589	407,046	144,585	7,406	51,124	203,931	29,543	280,963	276,384	258,077	5,151	13,156	4,579
December	713,495	445,510	414,689	145,425	7,474	52,054	209,736	30,821	267,985	263,296	244,796	4,920	13,580	4,688
1968														
January	759,553	454,644	422,009	145,603	7,505	52,689	216,212	32,635	304,908	300,834	281,651	5,508	13,675	4,075
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1967														
January	-2.3	+1.0	+0.8	-0.6	-0.7	+0.5	+2.0	+3.7	-9.2	-8.6	-10.3	+2.3	+2.4	-16.2
February	+.1	(7/)	(8/)	(7/)	-.1	+1.2	-.4	+1.1	+.3	+.2	-2.6	-2.4	+21.1	+4.6
March	+8.9	+2.9	+2.7	+.4	+.4	+1.7	+.4	+7.0	+22.6	+22.1	+29.0	-1.1	-9.8	-1.1
April	+2.0	+.2	+.5	-.2	0	+1.3	+.9	-4.1	+5.3	+5.4	+6.1	+.1	+.3	+2.0
May	-1.1	+.5	+.5	+.3	+.2	+1.4	+.5	-.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.6	-.3	+3.4	-8.0
June	+1.6	+.5	+.5	-.2	0	+1.2	+.8	+.6	+3.5	+3.5	+4.2	-7.4	+.3	+2.9
July	-.9	+.7	+.7	+.8	+.5	+1.5	+.5	-.1	-3.7	-3.3	-3.2	+39.2	-13.1	-17.8
August	+7.9	+2.1	+1.7	+.3	+.7	+2.3	+2.7	+7.6	+18.5	+18.2	+21.8	-22.4	-.1	+18.9
September	-.9	+1.5	+1.5	-.3	+.2	+1.1	+3.1	+1.9	-4.8	-4.7	-3.5	+3.0	-19.8	-8.6
October	+4.7	+2.1	+2.1	+1.4	+.5	+1.9	+2.8	+1.9	+9.0	+9.0	+11.2	-3.1	-11.7	-10.4
November	+1.8	+1.0	+.9	+.7	+.1	+1.1	+1.0	+2.4	+3.1	+3.4	+3.7	+2.8	-8.2	+8.6
December	-.6	+2.0	+1.9	+.6	+.9	+1.8	+2.8	+4.3	-4.6	-4.7	-5.1	-4.5	+3.2	+2.4
1968														
January	+6.5	+2.0	+1.8	+.1	+.4	+1.2	+3.1	+5.9	+13.8	+14.3	+15.1	+12.0	+.7	-13.1
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1968														
January	+33.6	+16.8	+15.8	+3.9	+4.0	+19.4	+25.0	+31.7	+70.0	+72.8	+89.8	+5.8	-33.4	-22.7

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky beginning February 1967, Puerto Rico beginning May 1967, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, January 1967-January 1968[1]

7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, January 1967-January 1968[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1967										
January	7,489	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,144	4,748	3,582	312	691
February	7,559	2,742	2,066	83.3	592	1,160	4,817	3,630	313	700
March	7,652	2,747	2,066	83.3	597	1,180	4,906	3,692	324	720
April	7,695	2,750	2,064	83.1	602	1,193	4,945	3,720	317	687
May	7,730	2,758	2,066	83.1	609	1,202	4,973	3,739	314	675
June	7,740	2,763	2,065	83.0	615	1,208	4,977	3,744	310	664
July	7,742	2,764	2,062	82.8	618	1,212	4,978	3,745	313	678
August	7,834	2,776	2,068	82.9	625	1,232	5,058	3,803	332	726
September	7,879	2,777	2,065	82.8	629	1,244	5,102	3,838	333	729
October	7,937	2,788	2,070	82.8	636	1,258	5,148	3,871	335	735
November	8,004	2,797	2,074	82.8	640	1,273	5,207	3,907	342	758
December	8,111	2,802	2,073	82.6	646	1,297	5,309	3,986	352	782
1968										
January	8,240	2,804	2,070	82.5	651	1,326	5,436	4,075	365	817
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1967										
January	+1.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	+1.6	+1.8	+1.6	+4.0	+4.9
February	+.9	0	-.1	-.3	+.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+.4	+1.4
March	+1.2	+.2	0	0	+.9	+1.7	+1.8	+1.7	+3.3	+2.9
April	+.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.2	+.9	+.9	-1.9	-4.7
May	+.5	+.3	+.1	-.1	+1.1	+.8	+.5	+.5	-1.1	-1.7
June	+.1	+.1	(5/)	-.1	+.9	+.5	+.1	+.1	-1.2	-1.7
July	(6/)	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.6	+.3	(6/)	+.1	+.7	+2.2
August	+1.2	+.4	+.3	+.1	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+1.5	+6.2	+7.0
September	+.6	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.7	+1.0	+.9	+.9	+.4	+.5
October	+.7	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.1	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.8
November	+.8	+.3	+.2	0	+.7	+1.2	+1.1	+.9	+1.9	+3.1
December	+1.3	+.2	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.9	+2.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.2
1968										
January	+1.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.7	+2.2	+2.4	+2.2	+3.7	+4.5
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1968										
January	+10.0	+2.3	+0.1	-1.2	+10.3	+15.9	+14.5	+13.8	+17.8	+18.2

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky beginning February 1967, Puerto Rico beginning May 1967, and Nevada beginning January 1968; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs, and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1968[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1967 in--		January 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,070,000	$145,603,000	$70.35	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+3.9
Ala.....	115,000	7,216,000	62.95	(3/)	-.1	+1.9	+5.7
Alaska 4/.....	1,400	112,000	78.25	+.8	+4.4	+4.3	+15.2
Ariz.....	12,800	685,000	53.60	-.9	-6.2	-1.0	-6.5
Ark. 4/.....	64,400	3,867,000	60.05	-1.1	-.3	+2.2	+1.8
Calif.....	293,000	30,891,000	105.40	+.1	+.5	+2.6	+5.9
Colo. 2/.....	40,400	3,267,000	80.85	-.4	-.6	-2.3	-3.7
Conn.....	7,300	593,000	81.00	+.2	+2.6	+22.6	+39.3
Del.....	1,800	117,000	64.35	+1.2	+.8	+9.2	+10.6
D. C.....	2,300	168,000	73.50	0	+.5	+3.3	+8.5
Fla. 4/.....	73,800	3,693,000	50.05	-.4	-.5	-6.2	-4.7
Ga. 4/.....	92,200	4,793,000	51.95	-.3	-.3	-1.8	+7.3
Guam 5/.....	200	10,500	53.05	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	1,800	146,000	79.45	+.9	-1.7	+14.5	+15.8
Idaho.....	3,700	247,000	67.50	-.5	-.4	-5.7	-.9
Ill. 4/.....	39,200	2,524,000	64.45	+.4	-1.7	-2.5	-1.6
Ind.....	19,200	919,000	47.95	-.8	-.7	+1.9	+4.7
Iowa.....	24,400	2,532,000	103.95	+.1	+.6	-.1	+85.3
Kans. 4/.....	17,100	1,479,000	86.40	-.6	-1.1	-3.3	+4.8
Ky. 4/.....	61,200	3,453,000	56.40	-.4	-.4	+3.5	+4.0
La.....	125,000	9,129,000	73.30	-.1	-.2	+.3	-.1
Maine 4/.....	10,300	548,000	53.45	-.4	-.4	+3.2	+.7
Md. 4/.....	7,900	488,000	61.55	-.2	-.3	-1.7	+6.4
Mass.....	49,000	3,992,000	81.50	-.3	-.3	-1.6	+.2
Mich.....	39,700	2,750,000	69.30	-.5	-.6	-.1	+2.9
Minn.....	25,300	1,663,000	65.75	-.5	+.1	-9.9	+2.3
Miss.....	75,700	2,905,000	38.35	(6/)	-.2	+2.3	+.7
Mo.....	94,000	6,753,000	71.85	-.1	-.3	+3.9	+9.7
Mont.....	3,900	253,000	64.85	-.3	-.2	-3.7	-1.8
Nebr. 4/.....	8,700	511,000	59.05	-.7	-.3	-20.7	-1.2
Nev.....	2,600	187,000	72.95	+3.3	+2.5	+5.2	+1.2
N. H.....	4,200	455,000	108.80	+8.4	-2.1	-.9	+9.1
N. J.....	14,200	1,078,000	75.75	+.2	-.5	+4.4	+12.5
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,800	555,000	56.85	+.1	(6/)	+3.5	+2.5
N. Y. 4/.....	74,900	7,204,000	96.20	+.9	+5.3	+11.0	+28.3
N. C.....	39,400	2,529,000	64.15	-.3	(3/)	-.5	+11.0
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,300	352,000	82.70	-.7	+2.2	-4.3	+2.0
Ohio.....	65,000	4,189,000	64.50	-.6	-1.3	-11.9	-28.3
Okla. 4/.....	79,600	5,885,000	73.95	-.6	-.6	-1.0	-3.0
Oreg.....	9,300	560,000	60.20	-1.5	-.2	-17.6	-2.0
Pa.....	44,600	3,343,000	75.00	+.1	+.1	+1.4	+2.0
P. R. 4/.....	23,100	211,000	9.15	-1.3	(6/)	-9.9	-4.8
R. I. 4/.....	4,400	270,000	61.45	-.7	-.5	-8.3	-2.7
S. C.....	22,000	982,000	44.65	-.3	-.5	-2.4	+5.0
S. Dak.....	5,100	336,000	65.75	-1.1	-1.6	-6.0	+.2
Tenn.....	50,600	2,631,000	52.00	+.6	+.3	+10.4	+6.6
Tex.....	230,000	14,204,000	61.65	+.3	-.1	+.8	+.7
Utah.....	4,400	255,000	57.60	-.6	-.4	-6.6	-4.0
Vt. 4/.....	4,300	310,000	72.05	+.1	+1.1	+1.9	+4.6
V. I.....	400	14,700	37.80	-.8	+7.1	-4.7	-4.2
Va.....	11,300	630,000	55.85	-.1	-.2	+1.4	+6.7
Wash.....	25,800	1,760,000	68.05	-.5	-.3	-4.2	+5.4
W. Va.....	11,900	704,000	59.35	-.7	+1.0	-7.9	+20.9
Wis.....	16,800	1,083,000	65.65	(3/)	-.2	-6.8	+6.7
Wyo.....	2,100	171,000	79.65	+2.0	+5.2	-5.9	+7.4

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $342,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ December data; January data not reported.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1967 in--		January 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/	82,500	$7,505,000	$90.95	-0.2	+0.4	-1.2	+4.0
Ala.	1,900	132,000	70.50	+.5	+.3	+2.8	+3.4
Alaska 4/	95	9,500	99.85	(5/)	(5/)	-6.9	+11.2
Ariz.	670	47,600	70.90	-1.2	-1.2	-7.6	-6.9
Ark. 4/	1,900	136,000	70.75	-1.0	-.3	+.7	+.2
Calif. 2/	12,600	1,745,000	138.70	+.6	+2.0	+.9	+6.9
Colo.	210	14,800	70.45	+1.0	+1.2	-8.3	-9.5
Conn.	260	22,000	84.45	+1.2	-.1	-3.0	+11.3
Del.	350	31,100	87.95	+1.7	+6.4	+8.3	+15.6
D. C.	190	16,700	88.50	0	+.6	-4.1	+1.2
Fla. 4/	2,500	159,000	63.85	-.3	-.4	-4.3	-2.9
Ga. 4/	3,200	196,000	62.00	-.1	-.2	-.3	+7.8
Guam 6/	6	290	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/	76	7,700	101.60	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho	110	8,600	78.50	-.9	-1.4	-5.2	-.8
Ill. 4/	1,800	150,000	81.35	+.1	-1.4	-5.2	+1.0
Ind.	1,500	99,400	65.30	-1.6	-.5	-4.6	-3.1
Iowa	1,100	116,000	109.00	+.4	+.9	+1.6	+18.7
Kans. 4/	410	36,800	89.80	+1.5	-.4	-1.9	-1.0
Ky. 4/	2,600	183,000	70.35	-.2	-.1	+4.5	+4.6
La.	2,500	196,000	77.55	-.4	+.5	-.4	+1.8
Maine 4/	220	16,200	73.55	-2.7	-2.5	-3.5	-4.4
Md. 4/	350	29,100	83.50	-.3	-.4	+1.8	+16.3
Mass.	2,400	293,000	122.05	+.4	-.1	+8.4	+12.8
Mich.	1,500	126,000	86.05	+.6	+.1	-.5	+5.8
Minn.	820	66,500	80.85	0	-1.5	-4.0	+4.0
Miss.	2,400	110,000	45.60	-.7	-.8	-1.6	-2.4
Mo. 2/	3,900	337,000	86.30	-.2	-.3	-4.3	+3.2
Mont.	180	13,900	78.95	-1.1	-2.2	-8.8	-5.6
Nebr. 4/	360	30,100	83.45	-2.4	-4.0	-22.5	+2.6
Nev.	160	14,200	90.25	+.6	-5.4	-1.9	-6.9
N. H.	240	25,900	106.65	+.8	-1.4	0	-.7
N. J.	900	79,900	89.15	-1.0	-2.8	+1.2	+6.8
N. Mex. 4/	370	27,800	75.45	+.5	+.9	+6.0	+9.4
N. Y. 4/	3,200	370,000	115.80	+.9	+1.2	+3.3	+18.4
N. C.	4,700	358,000	76.25	(7/)	-.1	+.7	+7.4
N. Dak. 4/	82	7,600	92.25	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio	2,900	211,000	72.65	+.7	+.5	-3.5	-8.7
Okla. 4/	1,500	157,000	104.00	-.1	-.2	-1.6	-3.3
Oreg.	510	45,800	89.55	+1.0	+3.9	+7.6	+10.2
Pa. 3/	9,700	1,069,000	110.10	-1.1	(7/)	-3.1	-1.4
P. R. 4/	860	8,000	9.25	-5.4	-3.7	-24.9	-21.3
R. I. 4/	120	9,400	78.75	0	-.1	+9.2	+23.4
S. C.	1,900	113,000	58.60	-.1	(7/)	+2.4	+8.1
S. Dak.	110	9,800	89.40	-2.7	-2.7	-.9	+10.1
Tenn.	1,800	124,000	68.10	-.4	-.4	-1.6	+.8
Tex.	4,200	313,000	74.30	+.1	(8/)	-1.2	-.7
Utah	140	8,700	64.05	0	-.9	-5.6	-6.3
Vt. 4/	110	9,400	85.35	0	+1.2	+6.8	+24.4
V. I.	9	340	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.	1,100	82,400	74.80	0	-.3	+.2	+6.8
Wash.	500	42,700	86.15	-.4	-1.5	-6.1	+9.1
W. Va.	620	34,800	55.95	-1.3	-.8	-12.9	+4.7
Wis.	600	49,500	82.60	+.5	-.8	-4.3	+8.2
Wyo.	45	3,600	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $24,400 to 150 recipients and Missouri, $41,700 to 540 recipients.
3/ Does not include $568,000 to an estimated 7,600 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation.
4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
6/ Data for December; January data not reported.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1968[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1967 in--		January 1967 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	651,000	$52,689,000	$81.00	+0.7	+1.2	+10.3	+19.4
Ala.....	15,700	784,000	49.90	+.2	+.3	+4.0	+14.9
Alaska 2/.....	420	38,800	73.35	+2.0	+7.4	+30.4	+61.8
Ariz.....	6,000	398,000	66.25	+.7	+1.4	+22.5	+22.9
Ark. 2/.....	11,500	739,000	64.00	-.2	(3/)	+8.2	+7.4
Calif.....	120,000	14,347,000	119.60	+.9	+1.1	+21.3	+29.4
Colo.....	7,100	458,000	64.65	+.5	+.6	+4.7	+5.9
Conn.....	5,000	478,000	96.50	+2.0	+3.4	-11.2	+5.7
Del.....	1,000	95,700	92.75	+3.4	+4.3	+47.6	+52.7
D. C.....	4,100	361,000	87.25	-.4	+.3	+12.5	+14.1
Fla. 2/.....	20,800	1,270,000	60.95	(4/)	+.1	+1.3	+3.2
Ga. 2/.....	28,900	1,755,000	60.75	+.4	+.5	+4.1	+13.5
Guam 5/.....	41	2,300	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,500	162,000	107.00	+.7	+.5	+15.5	+17.2
Idaho.....	2,600	196,000	74.60	+.2	+.5	+1.4	+11.9
Ill. 2/.....	32,000	2,657,000	83.00	+1.1	+1.6	+6.7	+13.7
Ind.....	2,900	140,000	49.05	+1.2	+2.4	+41.2	+48.6
Iowa.....	2,200	282,000	128.30	+1.7	+2.5	+28.4	+153.1
Kans. 2/.....	5,700	644,000	113.00	+.2	+1.1	+7.4	+14.7
Ky. 2/.....	14,700	1,036,000	70.60	+.6	+.4	+13.3	+15.0
La.....	22,600	1,193,000	52.85	-.3	-.1	+4.2	+7.0
Maine 2/.....	2,600	193,000	74.60	-.1	+.6	+13.7	+17.8
Md. 2/.....	12,100	939,000	77.45	+1.8	+1.6	+33.0	+42.0
Mass.....	14,300	1,327,000	92.75	+1.3	+1.5	+11.3	+19.3
Mich.....	18,300	1,553,000	84.95	+1.6	+2.0	+19.7	+30.8
Minn.....	8,200	645,000	79.00	+1.5	+1.4	+24.4	+38.8
Miss.....	22,100	1,008,000	45.60	+.2	(4/)	+5.3	+6.2
Mo.....	1,700	1,278,000	75.35	+.3	+.3	+5.1	+8.7
Mont.....	1,500	115,000	76.85	+2.9	+3.0	+6.9	+11.8
Nebr. 2/.....	3,300	228,000	68.35	-.6	-3.1	+9.6	+27.4
N. H.....	700	70,400	100.00	0	-.1	+2.9	+14.9
N. J.....	9,700	872,000	90.35	+.8	+1.4	+8.5	+19.1
N. Mex. 2/.....	5,300	369,000	69.65	+2.5	+2.0	+17.9	+18.5
N. Y. 2/.....	39,900	4,195,000	105.25	+1.1	+4.7	+10.8	+25.4
N. C.....	23,400	1,613,000	69.05	-.2	-.2	+3.3	+11.9
N. Dak. 2/.....	1,800	160,000	86.70	+1.3	+.8	+7.6	+14.3
Ohio.....	22,900	1,670,000	73.05	+1.9	+1.5	+9.1	+11.0
Okla. 2/.....	19,800	1,863,000	94.30	-.5	-.6	+10.4	+8.9
Oreg.....	5,200	414,000	79.05	-.5	+.5	+1.6	+6.9
Pa.....	26,000	1,900,000	73.10	+.4	+1.3	+14.8	+9.2
P. R. 2/.....	12,500	114,000	9.10	-.6	+1.3	-22.4	-18.4
R. I. 2/.....	3,400	274,000	81.55	+1.7	+2.2	+11.2	+17.1
S. C.....	9,400	490,000	52.20	+.2	+.2	+1.1	+9.9
S. Dak.....	1,300	87,100	67.55	+1.1	(4/)	+2.6	+9.1
Tenn.....	17,600	1,161,000	65.90	+1.1	+1.1	+14.1	+15.8
Tex.....	13,000	801,000	61.40	+5.4	+2.0	+18.0	+19.4
Utah.....	3,800	231,000	61.35	+1.8	+1.4	+10.9	+11.8
Vt. 2/.....	1,400	118,000	84.60	+.9	+1.2	+14.7	+27.4
V. I.....	58	2,300	40.10	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	7,200	471,000	65.55	+.4	-.6	+5.4	+10.1
Wash.....	10,000	784,000	78.25	+.1	+1.1	+1.7	+28.8
W. Va.....	6,000	328,000	54.25	-1.2	-1.0	+2.6	+28.6
Wis.....	5,400	318,000	59.10	+1.9	+.6	+21.5	+19.8
Wyo.....	860	62,900	73.50	+1.3	+1.6	+11.9	+16.6

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Data for December; January data not reported.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1968[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		December 1967 in--		January 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/...	1,326,000	5,436,000	4,075,000	$216,212,000	$163.05	$39.80	+2.4	+3.1	+14.5	+25.0
Ala.	18,400	76,100	60,800	1,184,000	64.50	15.55	+1.0	+1.3	+6.9	+30.8
Alaska	1,400	5,200	4,000	176,000	123.90	33.70	+1.6	-2.2	+4.8	+1.1
Ariz.	10,300	43,500	33,200	1,235,000	120.10	28.40	-.1	-.2	+2.0	+2.9
Ark.	9,400	39,100	29,600	764,000	80.90	19.55	+1.0	+1.0	+14.1	+14.2
Calif. 3/	200,000	790,000	579,000	36,521,000	182.70	46.25	+2.7	+4.0	+8.3	+12.9
Colo. 3/	14,400	55,700	42,500	2,107,000	146.55	37.80	+1.7	+2.1	+5.2	+7.1
Conn. 3/	16,300	64,200	47,800	3,568,000	218.40	55.60	+2.9	+5.0	+23.7	+41.1
Del. 3/	4,100	17,500	13,200	556,000	134.90	31.75	+5.8	+4.8	+26.0	+31.2
D. C.	5,500	25,500	20,500	983,000	178.25	38.50	+1.4	+1.0	+11.4	+13.0
Fla.	37,500	148,000	118,000	2,256,000	60.15	15.25	-.1	-.2	+7.5	+7.4
Ga.	27,200	107,000	82,500	2,710,000	99.80	25.30	+2.2	+2.0	+17.8	+26.0
Guam 4/	180	880	740	33,900	192.75	38.35	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	4,800	20,200	14,700	881,000	184.60	43.70	+1.9	+1.7	+19.8	+25.2
Idaho	3,100	11,800	8,500	554,000	178.85	46.90	+1.4	+1.3	+12.7	+22.3
Ill. 3/	60,600	280,000	219,000	12,415,000	204.85	44.30	+2.0	+1.6	+12.7	+17.3
Ind.	12,500	50,900	38,200	1,696,000	136.15	33.35	-1.0	+1.0	+8.8	+31.3
Iowa	12,500	48,600	35,500	2,405,000	192.30	49.45	+2.0	+1.8	+11.5	+40.9
Kans. 3/	9,800	41,100	31,900	1,768,000	179.65	43.00	+3.2	+3.0	+15.0	+15.3
Ky.	26,800	106,000	76,800	2,991,000	111.60	28.25	-.5	-.3	+23.6	+25.0
La.	29,000	127,000	97,600	3,041,000	104.95	24.00	+2.3	+2.1	+12.3	+13.1
Maine	5,900	22,000	16,100	654,000	110.65	29.75	+.3	-.1	+9.4	+9.6
Md. 3/	27,500	111,000	85,200	4,238,000	154.10	38.15	+3.2	+1.4	+14.9	+22.2
Mass. 3/	37,600	141,000	105,000	7,698,000	204.75	54.70	+2.0	-.2	+26.3	+31.4
Mich. 3/	45,200	188,000	141,000	8,289,000	183.55	44.15	+2.8	+2.2	+22.2	+29.4
Minn.	16,700	60,900	47,200	3,249,000	194.10	53.30	+3.4	+2.7	+12.6	+26.4
Miss.	24,300	101,000	82,100	847,000	34.90	8.40	+1.5	+1.8	+14.2	+3.6
Mo.	27,100	113,000	86,900	2,798,000	103.20	24.80	+.9	+.9	+4.0	+3.6
Mont.	2,600	9,800	7,500	358,000	138.30	36.65	+1.0	+1.1	+12.4	+12.3
Nebr. 3/	6,000	25,600	19,600	871,000	146.10	34.00	+10.5	+2.7	+27.3	+49.3
Nev.	2,000	7,700	6,000	237,000	119.60	30.90	+3.8	+5.8	+16.6	+15.8
N. H.	1,400	5,900	4,400	248,000	175.00	42.25	+1.4	+2.0	+10.1	+14.2
N. J.	36,900	148,000	112,000	8,525,000	231.00	57.75	+1.9	+2.4	+20.1	+34.6
N. Mex.	9,700	39,400	29,700	1,209,000	125.15	30.70	+2.8	+2.6	+19.2	+22.0
N. Y. 3/	203,000	813,000	593,000	50,168,000	246.90	61.70	+3.4	+5.0	+25.3	+42.7
N. C.	26,200	107,000	81,100	2,733,000	104.50	25.50	+.1	+.2	-.1	+4.7
N. Dak.	2,400	9,600	7,300	450,000	187.45	46.60	+2.7	+1.0	+12.4	+15.3
Ohio 3/	54,700	227,000	169,000	8,389,000	153.25	37.00	+2.2	+3.3	+18.7	+32.7
Okla. 3/	23,000	89,700	67,400	3,082,000	134.20	34.35	-.5	-.4	+8.0	+6.6
Oreg. 3/	11,000	43,700	30,900	1,718,000	156.40	39.35	+4.9	+5.0	+17.0	+16.4
Pa. 3/	71,200	307,000	225,000	11,817,000	166.05	38.55	+5.3	+5.2	+17.7	+24.3
P. R.	36,300	178,000	134,000	944,000	26.05	5.30	(5/)	+.9	-.8	+24.0
R. I. 3/	7,700	30,100	22,000	1,324,000	171.65	44.05	+2.8	+1.0	+14.8	+21.9
S. C.	7,200	28,500	23,000	531,000	73.20	18.65	+2.2	+2.3	+13.2	+32.8
S. Dak.	3,600	13,500	10,200	561,000	154.00	41.40	+.5	+.2	+6.6	+19.2
Tenn.	24,300	97,000	74,700	2,556,000	105.10	26.35	+.6	+.4	+12.8	+13.1
Tex.	27,800	127,000	97,500	2,654,000	95.60	20.90	+4.5	+2.6	+23.7	+21.4
Utah 3/	7,200	29,300	20,700	1,026,000	141.60	35.05	+4.7	+3.0	+24.9	+23.2
Vt.	2,200	8,400	6,100	378,000	168.15	44.90	+3.1	+4.6	+32.6	+103.4
V. I.	400	1,600	1,300	44,800	113.05	28.70	-1.5	+.1	+18.5	+68.2
Va.	14,000	58,700	45,000	1,756,000	125.20	29.90	+1.2	+.7	+14.0	+20.6
Wash. 3/	18,900	74,000	52,300	3,331,000	175.90	45.00	+5.6	+4.9	+23.1	+39.5
W. Va. 3/	20,900	95,800	67,100	2,438,000	116.75	25.45	-.6	-.4	-3.2	+3.1
Wis. 3/	15,900	63,100	47,700	3,076,000	193.35	48.70	+4.1	+3.1	+25.2	+37.0
Wyo.	1,200	4,600	3,500	174,000	141.15	38.00	+.8	+1.3	+4.6	+8.9

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ Data for December; January data not reported.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		December 1967 in--		January 1967 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	74,600	419,000	281,000	$16,645,000	$223.10	$39.70	+13.0	+14.6	+14.9	+25.5
Calif.....	23,900	137,000	92,200	5,465,000	228.25	39.85	+13.9	+17.6	+.7	+4.4
Colo.....	1,100	6,700	4,400	258,000	227.80	38.75	+7.7	+8.6	-5.4	+.5
Conn.....	740	4,100	2,700	172,000	232.10	42.25	+28.8	+29.6	+57.6	+76.3
Del.....	320	1,900	1,300	54,500	168.60	28.20	+47.3	+37.3	+27.6	+32.4
Hawaii.....	450	2,600	1,700	104,000	230.55	39.55	+7.3	+4.2	+32.8	+40.4
Ill.....	3,400	21,800	15,000	911,000	265.05	41.85	+10.9	+10.5	+19.7	+23.3
Kans.....	350	2,100	1,400	73,600	212.85	34.80	+33.0	+34.3	+58.2	+39.4
Md.....	810	4,600	3,000	157,000	194.05	34.05	+62.5	+68.2	+56.8	+78.9
Mass.....	670	3,800	2,600	198,000	297.45	52.80	+9.3	+10.5	+22.2	+29.6
Mich.....	2,100	13,000	8,900	520,000	249.15	39.90	+13.4	+13.4	+43.7	+62.2
Nebr.....	77	510	370	16,400	213.55	32.20	+40.8	+36.4	-1.2	+53.3
N. Y.....	17,600	91,000	61,100	4,610,000	262.05	50.65	+11.3	+12.1	+22.4	+42.6
Ohio.....	3,700	21,900	14,700	758,000	206.05	34.60	+6.1	+11.4	+38.4	+55.5
Okla.....	730	4,300	2,900	141,000	192.95	32.85	+4.8	+4.8	+67.8	+69.1
Oreg.....	1,900	10,600	6,900	381,000	200.90	36.10	+21.6	+23.5	+27.3	+26.1
Pa.....	4,500	25,200	16,500	768,000	171.35	30.45	+32.7	+30.1	+38.7	+50.9
R. I.....	420	2,400	1,600	81,900	194.50	34.50	+24.6	+14.9	+18.3	+20.8
Utah.....	1,700	8,800	5,800	281,000	164.35	31.90	+13.1	+10.1	+55.0	+135.2
Wash.....	2,200	11,800	7,500	442,000	203.40	37.60	+10.0	+11.9	+20.8	+40.4
W. Va.....	7,100	40,500	26,900	1,051,000	148.40	25.95	+2.2	+2.7	-2.5	+6.8
Wis.....	820	4,600	3,100	201,000	244.00	43.30	+20.6	+14.4	+113.3	+112.3

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Table 8. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, January 1968[1]

2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative [illegible] the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Table 8. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, January 1968[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		December 1967	January 1967							
Total	3/ $304,908,000	+13.8	+70.0	3/ $281,651,000	$5,508,000	$8,576,000	$236,000	$2,778,000	$2,085,000	$4,075,000
Ala.	1,448,000	+4.5	+28.9	---	780	1,312,000	5,400	130,000	---	---
Alaska 4/	161,000	+5.2	+26.8	---	---	38,200	830	28,600	---	93,600
Ariz.	144,000	+1.4	+4.3	---	1,400	143,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,680,000	-3.9	+14.7	---	128,000	1,100,000	31,500	359,000	61,300	---
Calif.	41,679,000	-3.8	-2.7	41,679,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,083,000	-1.0	+5.4	---	5/ 1,264,000	388,000	5,700	162,000	234,000	28,800
Conn.	3,140,000	-22.8	+17.3	3,140,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	327,000	+54.2	(6/)	327,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	448,000	(6/)	+151.7	---	433,000	2,200	100	6,200	5,700	1,000
Fla. 4/	1,973,000	-.2	+7.6	---	---	1,552,000	18,700	267,000	135,000	---
Ga.	2,812,000	-11.5	+73.9	2,812,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam 7/	7,100	---	---	7,100	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	795,000	-7.8	+11.2	741,000	---	---	---	---	---	53,800
Idaho	544,000	+5.8	+18.0	544,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	14,949,000	+22.5	+82.6	13,879,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,070,000
Ind.	2,519,000	+4.4	+41.8	---	338,000	1,216,000	73,800	389,000	502,000	---
Iowa	1,967,000	+257.6	+1.2	1,849,000	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 118,000
Kans.	1,296,000	-18.1	-9.4	1,296,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	2,427,000	-31.3	+40.8	2,427,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	3,879,000	+19.0	+74.5	3,788,000	---	---	---	---	---	91,300
Maine	1,110,000	+12.5	+53.1	1,015,000	---	---	---	---	---	94,900
Md.	4,736,000	+8.8	+37.4	4,736,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	16,520,000	+5.5	+92.2	16,262,000	---	---	---	---	---	258,000
Mich.	13,126,000	+.6	+75.0	12,985,000	---	---	---	---	---	141,000
Minn.	7,383,000	+13.9	+28.3	7,383,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miss.	338,000	+17.0	+760.0	---	---	277,000	3,500	57,200	---	---
Mo.	1,324,000	+52.2	+21.6	1,324,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	801,000	+5.8	+37.2	558,000	---	---	---	---	---	243,000
Nebr.	2,041,000	+15.4	+81.9	2,041,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev. 9/	366,000	---	---	366,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	266,000	+29.8	+22.0	266,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,342,000	+1.1	+60.4	---	5/ 2,965,000	160,000	15,100	363,000	497,000	342,000
N. Mex.	1,423,000	+5.5	+121.0	1,365,000	---	---	---	---	---	58,300
N. Y.	102,806,000	+37.1	+201.5	102,806,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,707,000	+6.4	+23.7	---	168,000	355,000	30,000	644,000	419,000	90,800
N. Dak.	771,000	-14.9	+23.4	763,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,000
Ohio	7,949,000	+11.3	+199.2	7,086,000	---	---	---	---	---	863,000
Okla.	5,133,000	+1.5	+9.8	5,133,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,245,000	-10.6	+19.1	1,161,000	---	---	---	---	---	83,600
Pa.	12,356,000	+2.8	+48.4	12,356,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R. 9/	3,028,000	---	---	3,028,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,118,000	-3.5	+14.8	2,027,000	---	---	---	---	---	91,400
S. C.	735,000	-7.2	+26.1	---	---	563,000	31,700	112,000	18,500	10,000
S. Dak. 9/	457,000	---	---	380,000	---	---	---	---	---	76,700
Tenn.	1,368,000	+4.0	+40.7	---	131,000	1,012,000	4,900	88,100	132,000	---
Tex.	10,474,000	+10.5	+188.5	10,474,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	842,000	+10.5	+24.7	842,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	495,000	+5.8	+80.7	495,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	835,000	-1.1	+31.7	---	78,400	458,000	14,300	172,000	80,400	31,700
Wash.	5,198,000	+44.2	+36.5	5,198,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	1,060,000	+78.8	+165.7	1,015,000	---	---	---	---	---	45,200
Wis.	8,129,000	+9.9	+69.0	7,999,000	---	---	---	---	---	130,000
Wyo.	148,000	+.7	+20.3	97,800	---	---	---	---	---	50,000

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Data not reported by Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
7/ Data estimated.
8/ Partly estimated.
9/ Data for December; January data not reported.

Table 9. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, January 1968[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total 3/	$300,834,000	$287,264,000	$13,570,000
Title XIX States 3/	281,651,000	271,580,000	10,074,000
Other States	19,183,000	15,685,000	3,496,000
Title XIX State			
Calif.	41,679,000	40,682,000	997,000
Conn.	3,140,000	3,118,000	23,400
Del.	327,000	327,000	252,000
Ga.	2,812,000	2,560,000	---
Guam 4/	7,100	7,100	---
Hawaii	741,000	741,000	---
Idaho	544,000	544,000	---
Ill.	13,879,000	13,879,000	---
Iowa	1,849,000	1,772,000	77,600
Kans.	1,296,000	1,238,000	57,900
Ky.	2,427,000	2,427,000	---
La.	3,788,000	3,788,000	---
Maine	1,015,000	981,000	33,600
Md.	4,736,000	4,736,000	---
Mass.	16,262,000	16,246,000	16,100
Mich.	12,985,000	12,985,000	---
Minn.	7,383,000	7,304,000	79,000
Mo.	1,324,000	1,324,000	---
Mont.	558,000	546,000	12,200
Nebr.	2,041,000	2,013,000	28,100
Nev. 5/	366,000	366,000	---
N. H.	266,000	253,000	13,000
N. Mex.	1,365,000	1,365,000	---
N. Y.	102,806,000	102,648,000	158,000
N. Dak.	763,000	763,000	---
Ohio	7,086,000	7,086,000	---
Okla.	5,133,000	1,077,000	2/ 4,056,000
Oreg.	1,161,000	1,161,000	---
Pa.	12,356,000	12,356,000	---
P. R. 5/	3,028,000	3,028,000	---
R. I.	2,027,000	2,027,000	---
S. Dak.	4/ 380,000	4/ 365,000	15,500
Tex.	10,474,000	6,262,000	2/ 4,212,000
Utah	842,000	842,000	---
Vt.	495,000	483,000	12,900
Wash.	5,198,000	5,190,000	2/ 7,900
W. Va.	1,015,000	1,015,000	---
Wis.	7,999,000	7,977,000	21,600
Wyo.	97,800	97,800	---
Other States			
Ala.	1,448,000	1,448,000	---
Alaska	67,600	67,600	---
Ariz.	145,000	107,000	38,000
Ark.	1,679,000	1,482,000	197,000
Colo.	2,054,000	1,706,000	2/ 348,000
D. C.	447,000	447,000	---
Fla.	1,972,000	1,746,000	226,000
Ind.	2,519,000	2,286,000	2/ 233,000
Miss.	337,000	337,000	---
N. J.	3,999,000	3,952,000	47,400
N. C.	1,616,000	587,000	2/ 1,029,000
S. C.	725,000	657,000	68,000
Tenn.	1,368,000	132,000	2/ 1,236,000
Va.	804,000	730,000	2/ 74,000

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$1,029,000; Oklahoma-$3,811,000 Tennessee-$1,090,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado-$229,000; Indiana-$172,000 Texas-$3,532,000; Virginia-$40,000; and Washington-$7,900.
3/ Data not reported for Virgin Islands.
4/ Data estimated.
5/ Data for December; January data not reported.

Table 10. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1968[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		December 1967 in--		January 1967 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	365,000	817,000	$32,635,000	$89.50	$39.95	+4.5	+5.9	+18.2	+31.7
Ala.	59	59	780	13.15	13.15	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	240	850	16,900	69.70	20.00	+17.5	+20.9	+22.9	+53.7
Ariz.	2,400	8,200	101,000	42.90	12.30	-9.2	-1.1	+51.6	-9.9
Ark.	350	1,400	4,900	14.10	3.60	+35.0	+31.6	-17.8	-23.8
Calif. 4/	30,700	54,500	2,298,000	74.90	42.15	-4.1	-.3	+21.5	+14.3
Colo.	1,200	4,100	53,500	44.00	13.05	-7.7	+9.6	-20.4	-18.2
Conn. 4/	5,800	17,500	496,000	86.20	28.35	+23.8	+15.0	+27.4	+30.4
Del.	1,800	3,700	106,000	57.95	28.45	+5.7	+7.3	+35.0	+34.9
D. C.	1,000	1,100	92,800	89.70	82.50	+1.8	+4.7	+6.1	+7.1
Fla. 4/	7,900	(5/)	248,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga. 6/	2,100	5,600	78,800	37.90	14.20	---	---	---	---
Guam. 6/	47	76	3,300	(3/)	42.85	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,400	2,500	135,000	93.70	53.45	+1.8	+1.6	+30.3	+25.1
Ill.	25,200	60,200	2,429,000	96.35	40.35	+11.4	+11.7	+24.6	+34.8
Iowa 4/	4,100	10,200	180,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,800	6,400	247,000	87.35	38.40	+10.5	+3.5	+2.8	+9.9
La.	6,300	6,900	322,000	50.95	46.45	+1.5	+1.0	+6.0	+6.9
Maine	2,500	8,800	123,000	49.10	14.10	+16.9	+21.6	+11.9	+18.6
Md.	7,200	8,500	597,000	82.70	70.25	+5.6	+2.8	-15.2	-14.1
Mass.	9,400	21,000	892,000	94.85	42.50	+.1	+4.1	+32.6	+31.4
Mich.	20,600	64,500	2,569,000	124.95	39.85	-.4	+11.0	+10.3	+67.9
Minn.	6,700	20,600	640,000	96.00	31.10	+11.4	+18.7	-1.1	+12.1
Miss.	1,200	1,500	24,700	20.15	16.55	-6.4	+4.2	+.1	+5.0
Mo.	9,900	12,700	656,000	66.40	51.55	+2.0	+1.2	+3.2	+1.7
Mont.	2,500	9,200	196,000	79.20	21.35	+12.2	+19.1	+128.0	+145.0
N. H.	860	2,800	58,900	68.10	21.05	+20.8	+3.9	-1.1	-4.3
N. J. 7/	13,800	43,800	1,803,000	103.65	41.15	+13.5	+4.4	+17.0	+19.7
N. Mex.	510	910	25,000	49.20	27.45	-11.5	-7.5	+10.3	+73.9
N. Y.	87,700	183,000	11,180,000	127.50	61.05	+4.0	+7.0	+35.3	+61.9
N. C.	2,100	5,900	55,700	26.95	9.40	+36.4	+24.6	+6.0	+13.5
N. Dak.	280	1,000	14,500	52.55	14.30	+60.0	+41.1	-39.4	-39.0
Ohio	30,600	93,200	2,436,000	79.70	26.15	+5.7	-.2	+36.5	+16.1
Okla.	1,200	(5/)	20,900	18.15	---	---	-68.4	---	-75.1
Oreg.	2,600	(5/)	141,000	53.70	---	---	-5.6	---	-43.0
Pa.	32,700	42,000	2,432,000	74.40	57.85	+6.2	+3.5	+16.7	+13.8
R. I.	3,900	10,300	290,000	75.10	28.25	+13.8	+9.5	+26.0	+42.3
S. C.	730	890	28,300	38.65	32.00	-.1	+.5	-37.3	-25.2
S. Dak.	350	1,000	13,200	37.55	12.95	+40.7	+36.4	-16.7	+.3
Tenn.	2,500	7,900	82,600	33.60	10.50	+102.9	+195.6	+175.7	+47.7
Tex.	9,800	(5/)	228,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,500	1,800	117,000	79.85	65.00	+15.8	+10.2	+72.1	+112.3
Vt.	700	(5/)	29,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	160	170	6,600	41.15	38.50	0	+2.2	-9.9	-2.1
Va.	3,400	7,600	189,000	54.95	25.00	+2.2	+.1	+5.1	+18.8
Wash.	9,600	16,900	771,000	79.95	45.70	+3.3	+6.9	+7.8	+17.6
W. Va.	1,700	3,000	75,600	45.65	25.35	+17.5	+1.6	-20.6	+1.1
Wis.	5,300	14,600	435,000	82.85	29.90	+12.4	+7.1	+7.5	+23.0
Wyo.	380	1,500	34,700	90.25	22.95	+9.9	+26.6	-12.6	-2.2

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Data not available.
6/ Data for December; January data not reported.
7/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, January 1968

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		December 1967 in--		January 1967 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 15 cities 1/..	153,000	290,000	$16,239,000	$106.20	$55.95	+1.9	+4.9	+31.1	+41.6
Baltimore.....	6,100	7,100	509,000	83.30	71.70	+3.4	+1.4	-19.8	-18.0
Boston.....	3,700	6,200	397,000	106.50	64.30	+.7	+2.6	+56.0	+28.4
Buffalo 2/.....	4,100	6,000	450,000	108.95	75.40	+4.8	+8.5	+7.3	+16.9
Chicago.....	15,200	33,300	1,760,000	116.20	52.90	+7.6	+9.1	+38.6	+46.3
Cincinnati 2/.....	5,500	18,500	433,000	78.30	23.40	+4.1	+4.0	+5.0	+14.6
Cleveland 2/.....	6,700	16,900	553,000	82.60	32.65	(3/)	(3/)	+10.8	+3.1
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	1,000	1,100	92,800	89.70	82.50	+1.8	+4.7	+6.1	+7.1
Los Angeles 2/.....	15,700	28,900	1,131,000	72.10	39.20	-13.6	-7.4	+63.1	+19.1
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,700	6,200	248,000	92.40	39.90	+6.9	+3.6	+22.2	+24.5
Minneapolis.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Orleans.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	----	---	---	---	---	---
New York.....	66,900	132,000	8,697,000	130.10	65.75	+3.2	+6.2	+42.0	+70.4
Philadelphia.....	9,600	14,000	785,000	82.05	56.25	+5.0	+2.9	+26.8	+25.1
Pittsburgh 2/.....	8,400	9,500	650,000	77.15	68.55	+4.4	+2.8	+.3	-1.1
Rochester.....	840	2,300	82,000	97.35	36.00	-1.3	+6.6	+17.7	+26.9
Saint Louis.....	1,900	2,200	122,000	65.45	54.85	+2.8	+3.0	+7.8	+9.3
San Francisco.....	4,600	5,900	330,000	71.65	55.95	+14.9	+12.3	+26.7	+42.0

1/ Data not reported for Detroit, Minneapolis and New Orleans. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Data not reported for December 1967.

Table 12. Proportion of population receiving public assistance money payments (recipient rates), by State, December 1967[1]

[Excludes recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care. All data subject to revision]

State	All recipients per 1,000 population		Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Recipients of aid to the blind per 100,000 population aged 18 and over	Recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled per 1,000 population aged 18-64	Children receiving aid to families with dependent children		Recipients of general assistance per 1,000 population under age 65
	Including General assistance	Excluding General assistance				Per 1,000 population under age 18	Per 1,000 population under age 21	
U. S. average...	44	41	108	65	6.0	55	49	2/ 4.9
Ala....	59	59	386	85	8.2	46	40	(3/)
Alaska....	32	29	178	80	3.5	33	30	3.1
Ariz....	45	39	101	70	7.1	51	45	6.1
Ark....	60	60	301	154	11.1	41	36	.6
Calif....	66	63	177	4/ 103	11.3	83	73	3.3
Colo....	55	53	232	17	6.8	58	51	2.5
Conn....	30	25	27	13	2.9	46	41	5.3
Del....	45	38	44	109	3.6	63	56	7.4
D. C....	41	40	31	37	9.4	71	65	1.5
Fla....	5/ 41	41	94	64	6.7	57	51	(5/)
Ga....	53	52	275	116	12.1	47	42	1.4
Guam....	15	14	110	16	1.2	16	15	.9
Hawaii....	37	34	44	20	4.2	50	45	3.8
Idaho....	5/ 26	26	57	26	7.1	32	28	(5/)
Ill....	37	32	35	26	5.3	56	49	5.5
Ind....	5/ 15	15	40	49	1.0	21	19	(5/)
Iowa....	31	27	70	59	1.5	36	31	3.6
Kans....	30	28	66	28	4.7	39	34	2.9
Ky....	5/ 59	59	194	130	8.7	67	59	(5/)
La....	77	75	436	116	11.9	65	58	2.0
Maine....	44	37	93	37	5.2	46	41	8.9
Md....	37	35	29	15	5.9	61	54	2.4
Mass....	42	38	81	67	4.8	55	49	4.4
Mich....	36	28	52	27	3.9	42	37	8.2
Minn....	31	26	64	37	4.4	34	30	5.8
Miss....	86	86	364	174	18.5	87	76	.8
Mo....	52	49	169	4/ 130	6.9	55	48	3.1
Mont....	34	22	58	42	4.0	28	25	13.1
Nebr....	5/ 25	25	49	41	4.6	35	31	(5/)
Nev....	24	23	95	57	---	32	29	1.5
N. H....	19	15	52	54	1.9	18	16	3.8
N. J....	30	24	22	20	2.4	46	41	6/ 6.1
N. Mex....	55	54	150	66	10.5	67	59	1.1
N. Y....	59	49	38	26	3.8	95	84	10.7
N. C....	36	35	106	151	8.6	44	38	.9
N. Dak....	26	25	68	21	5.7	30	26	1.1
Ohio....	38	30	67	43	3.9	44	38	9.3
Okla....	5/ 78	78	290	94	14.8	81	71	(5/)
Oreg....	5/ 28	28	45	38	4.7	43	38	(5/)
Pa....	35	32	37	126	4.0	55	48	3.8
P. R....	5/ 80	80	146	61	9.5	111	99	(5/)
R. I....	53	42	45	21	6.9	72	63	11.5
S. C....	24	24	124	126	6.9	22	19	.4
S. Dak....	31	30	65	27	3.8	40	35	1.2
Tenn....	44	43	143	73	8.1	54	47	1.1
Tex....	5/ 34	34	251	64	2.2	23	20	(5/)
Utah....	37	35	61	23	7.0	46	41	1.6
Vt....	5/ 33	33	95	41	6.2	39	34	(5/)
V. I....	38	35	140	26	1.9	53	44	3.1
Va....	19	18	34	40	3.0	27	24	1.8
Wash....	40	35	85	25	6.0	46	40	5.9
W. Va....	65	64	64	53	6.1	110	95	1.6
Wis....	23	20	37	22	2.4	30	26	3.5
Wyo....	29	24	70	25	5.2	29	26	4.9

1/ Based on civilian population as of January 1, 1968; estimated by the Bureau of the Census.
2/ Based on data for 44 States. See footnote 5.
3/ Less than 0.05.
4/ Includes recipients of payments made without Federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California, 101 and Missouri 112.
5/ Number of persons aided under General assistance program not currently available.
6/ Includes an unknown number of persons receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

1/ Data not reported for Detroit, Minneapolis and New Orleans. Percentage change for Data for county in which city is located.
Data not reported for December 1967.

Table 13. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, January 1968

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total						
Total monthly beneficiaries	266,075	---	*23,813,906	---	*$1,734,592	$1,784,537
Retired workers and dependents	121,869	---	*15,260,914	---	*1,168,959	1,177,514
Retired workers	85,355	$92.91	*12,100,000	*$85.50	*1,034,550	1,038,890
Wives and husbands 2/	23,453	44.47	* 2,650,000	* 44.30	* 117,395	120,225
Children 3/	13,061	39.49	510,914	33.30	17,014	18,399
Disabled workers and dependents	57,430	---	2,157,569	---	149,026	167,934
Disabled workers	25,881	102.59	1,202,115	98.45	118,351	131,846
Wives and husbands 2/	7,203	36.70	236,025	34.27	8,087	9,598
Children 3/	24,346	33.31	719,429	31.40	22,588	26,490
Survivors of deceased workers	78,686	---	5,671,390	---	391,850	413,809
Widowed mothers	8,334	69.76	495,176	65.92	32,641	34,934
Children 3/	43,027	64.61	2,362,638	62.63	147,979	158,343
Widows and widowers 4/	27,134	78.48	2,780,207	75.05	208,652	217,773
Parents	191	87.94	33,369	77.24	2,577	2,759
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	8,090	---	724,033	---	24,758	25,280
Primary	7,612	---	701,420	34.73	24,363	24,866
Wives	478	---	22,613	17.47	395	413
Lump-sum death payments 6/	92,426	226.10	---	---	---	19,797

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 367,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 87,556 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased workers.
* Estimated data.

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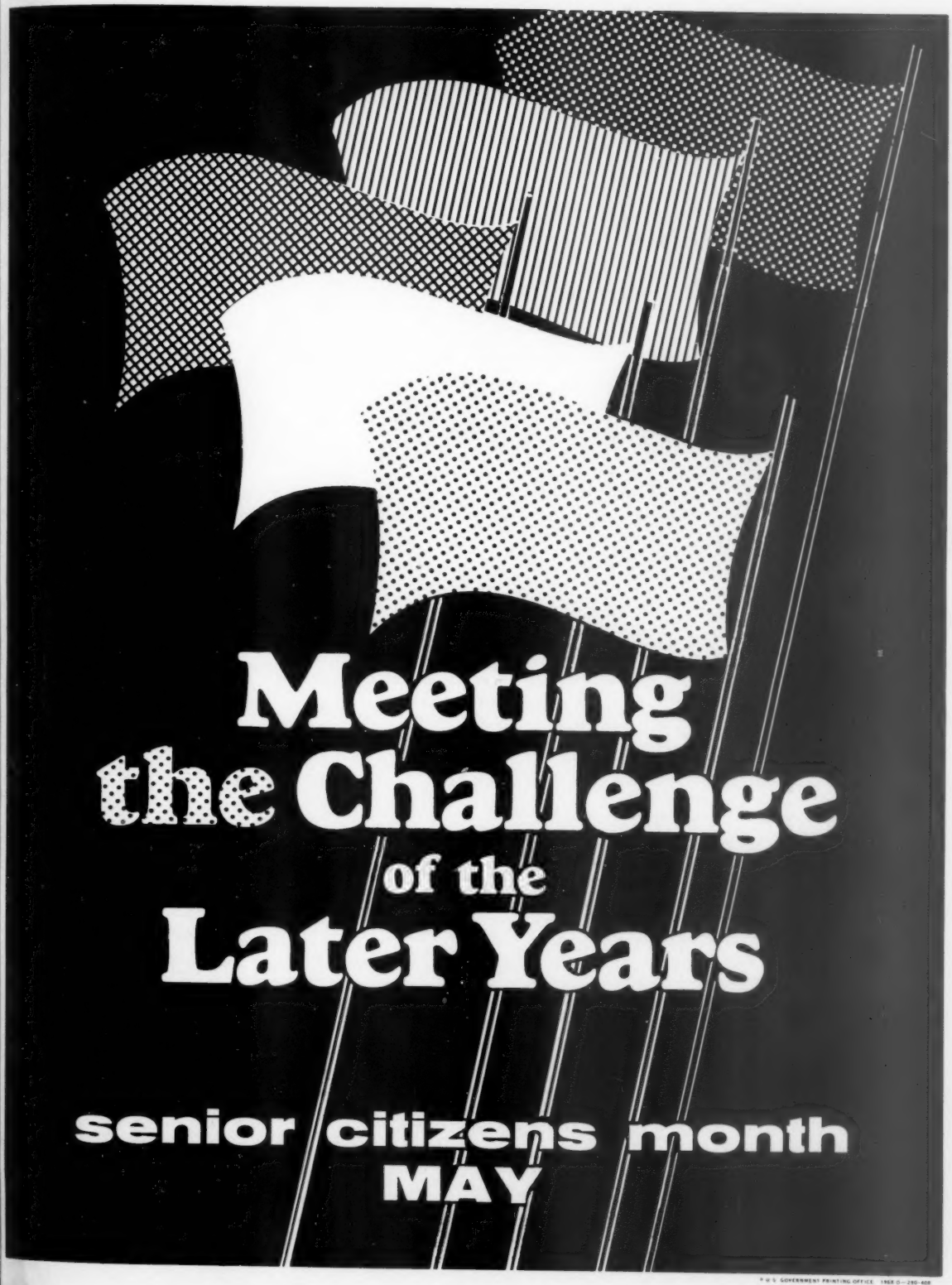

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* Estimated data.

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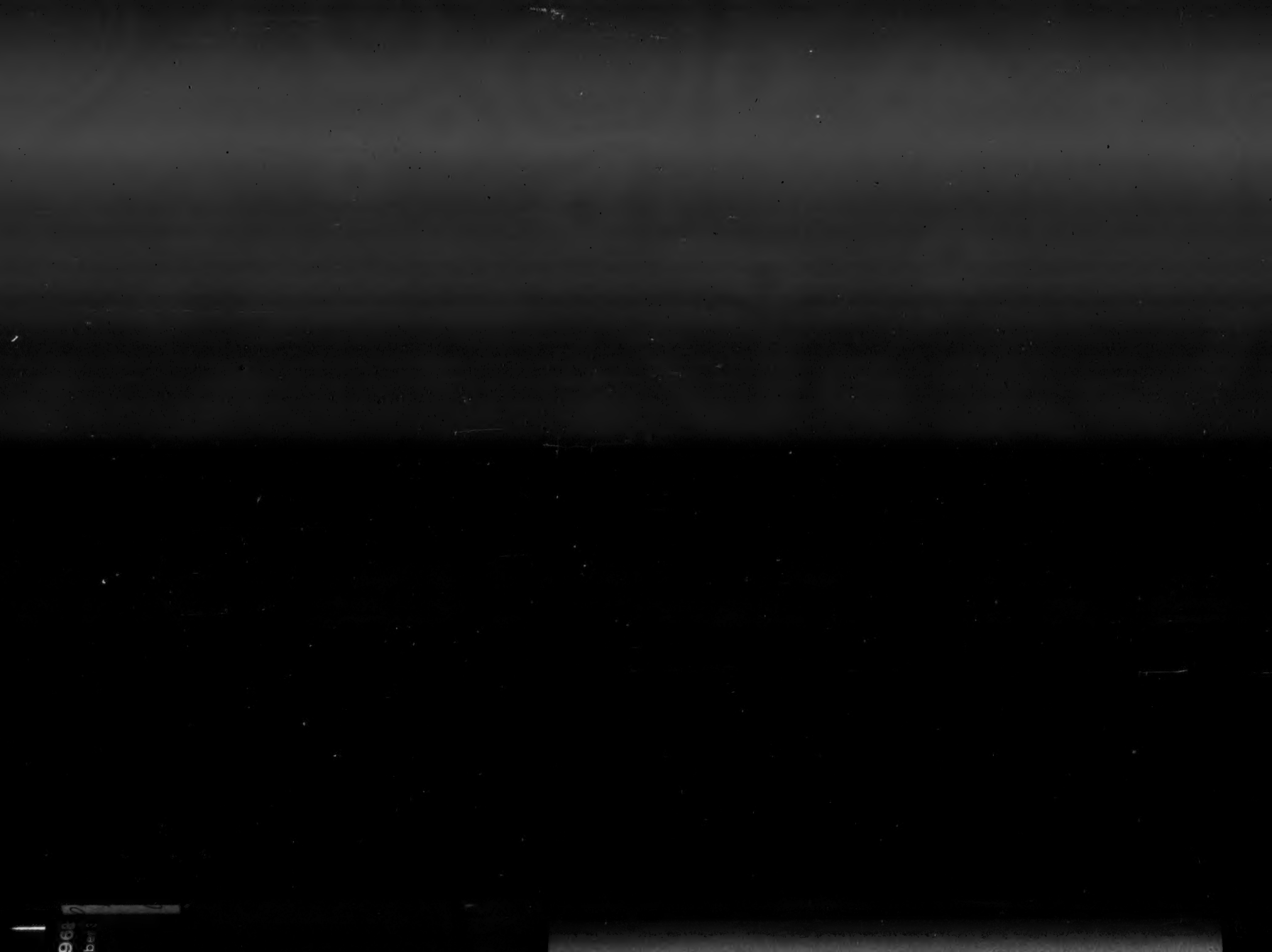
May-June 1968
Volume 6 Number 3

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